THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,327—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY MAY 6, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th May	ARABIA	7923	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOMBA	10690
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7939
17th "	CALEDONIA	7536	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10683
1st July	HIMALAYA	6826	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7923	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (Tuesday on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

AGENTS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

BAGGAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
CARGO	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

Special Programme of Sailings arranged by

ELLERMAN'S LINES OF STEAMERS.

"CITY" AND "HALL"

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

OUTWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons (Gross).	Leave Liverpool about,	Continental Call. at	Continental Call. about,	Due Bombay about,
		1911		1911	1911
Athens	5594	24 Aug	Naples	1 Sept.	16 Sept.
York	7819	19 Sept.	Marseilles	26 Sept.	11 Oct.
Vienna	4612	30 Sept.	Naples	9 Oct.	25 Oct.
Menares	6973	7 Oct.	....	....	19 Oct.
London	6990	14 Oct.	Marseilles	20 Oct.	4 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5327	28 Oct.	Naples	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Lahore	7169	30 Oct.	....	....	21 Nov.
New Steamer	7900	4 Nov.	Naples	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
Athens	5594	16 Nov.	....	....	2 Dec.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO DELHI.

The Agents at Bombay will, when required, be pleased to render assistance to passengers in the way of transferring their baggage from steamer to Railway Station and securing their seats on train. No charge will be made for these services.

HOMEWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons (Gross).	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about	Due Marseilles about	Due Liverpool about
		1911	1912	1912	1912
Lahore	7169	16 Dec.	.....	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
New steamer	7900	30 Dec.	B. I	9 Jan.	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
Athens	5594	3 Jan.	12..	.....	20 Jan.	29 Jan.
Vienna	4612	13 Jan.	B. I	16 Jan.	2 Feb.	12 Feb.
York	7819	3 Feb.	6Feb.	12 Feb.	22 Feb.	2 Mar.
Glasgow	6223	23 Feb.	....	26 Feb.	15 Mar.	25 Mar.
Trafford Hall	5327	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	19 Mar.	3 Apl.
Calcutta	7312	23 Mar.	26 Mar.	11 April.	20 Apl.

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation also except Clty of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

HOMEWARDS ONLY.

	First Class Single from	First Class Return from	Second Class from	Second Class Return from
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	378	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
" Liverpool	604	957	472	704

The above fares are applicable to passages from Bombay or Karachi and where steamers sail from one of these ports only. Free passages are given by connecting British India steamer if desired.

No Extras except for a very few special rooms. Electric Fans Free.

For berths and full particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.

KILLICK NIXON & Co., BOMBAY.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD. KARACHI.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swollen joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

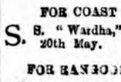
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon. 8th May	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 11th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 12th May	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR GUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSHEHR (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 11th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Kaisar," 1195 tons, on Wednesday, the 10th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

6th May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th May	1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June	"
Koerber	5463	A. Foresti	1st July	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug.	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	"
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7583	J. Raicich	26th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 45)
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	...P. Giurgevich...	5895	...25th May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Church gate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.
CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,333	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,763	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,333	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,763	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SMOKERS REQUISITES.

STERLING HALL-MARKED SILVER

STERLING BRITISH WORKMANSHIP.

CIGARETTE CASES—Rs. 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 50 to 70.
" BOXES—7×3½×2, Rs. 70; 5¾×3½×1¾, Rs. 88; 7¼×3½×1⅝, Rs. 110.
" and Cigar holders in Silver Tubes, Rs. 7/8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18.
" STANDS, Rs. 20, 24.
CIGAR CASES—Rs. 40, 50, 60, 70, 80.
" BOXES 8×5½×2⅝, Rs. 210; 9×5½×3, Rs. 215.
CIGAR and CIGARETTE Boxes combined, 11×7½×4½, Rs. 384.
TOBACCO BOXES—Rs. 17/8, 24, 25, 30, 32, 34. Spring or Grip lids. Oblong or circular.
" JARS—All Silver Rs. 95, Wedgewood Silver mounted, Rs. 42.
ASH TRAYS—Rs. 6/8, 7/8, 28.
MATCH BOX SLIDES, large Rs. 7, small Rs. 3/12
CIGAR CUTTERS and PIERCERS, Pocket—Rs. 3, 4, 6, 10/8, 12, 14.
CIGAR CUTTERS for Table use—Rs. 45.

THE LATEST DESIGNS AND PATTERNS ARE INCLUDED IN ABOVE.

Hammered, Plain, Engraved, Embossed, Engine turned, &c.

MESS AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS A SPECIALITY.

Engraving EXECUTED IN THE BEST possible Style.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA.

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
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FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Greer Street Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

DUNLOP

CYCLE TYRE

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

CAKES

WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR,

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL."

ARRIVED on the 5th May, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 5th May, 1911.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 4th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo, landed at Prince's Dock, No. F Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant.

No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE Municipal Corporation of Bombay, OFFER TWO PRIZES, one of Rs. 500 and the other of Rs. 250, for two original and artistic designs for a CASKET (which need not necessarily be in the shape of a box but may include any object of artistic merit), to contain the Address of Welcome to be presented by the Corporation to THEIR MAJESTIES the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA and the QUEEN-EMPRESS, on the occasion of their approaching visit. The design should be oriental in character and the cost of executing it in Silver or Gold or Silver and Gold combined (inclusive of the value of any pearls and jewels that may be introduced), should not exceed Rs. 25,000. The Committee of the Corporation reserve the right of deciding by what agency the approved design shall be executed, but if the approved design is submitted by a person or persons who execute such work, the carrying out of the design will in all probability be entrusted to such person or persons.

The designs should be sent so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 1st June, 1911.

R. P. MASANI.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th April, 1911.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THIS is to notify to the public that the PARTNERSHIP that existed between the Firm of Y. H. DESAI and Co., and RICHARD HENRIGH FETT, and hitherto known as FETT DESAI & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., has DISSOLVED, and that under an Arbitration award, the said Richard Henrich Fett has been declared to have ceased to be a partner in the said Agency Firm with effect from 14th February, 1910. The firm of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents will hereafter be known by the name and style of Y. H. DESAI & Co.

(Signed) Y. H. DESAI & Co.,

Bombay, 29th April, 1911.

WRECK OF S. S. "BERGEDORF."

TENDERS are invited for SALVING the CARGO and FITTINGS of the above Ship stranded off Cape Comorin. Offers will also be entertained for the purchase of the wreck and Cargo as they stand.

For full particulars apply to the Agents of the Steamer Messrs. FREUDENBERG & Co., Colombo, or G. ZELLWEGER, Tuticorin.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders superscribed "TENDERS FOR PAINTS," are invited and will be received by The Manager in his office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 16th May 1911 at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

The paints will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depaot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender.

The undermentioned are the items required :—

Item	1	Paint dry Prussian Blue	...	5 cwts.
,,	2	,, ,, Ultramarine Blue		5 ,,
,,	3	,, ,, Oxide Red	...	250 ,,
,,	4	,, ,, Yellow Ochre	...	50 ,,
,,	5	,, ,, Brunswicks Green		2 ,,
,,	6	,, ,, Moist Black	...	1,000 ,,
,,	7	,, ,, Brunswicks Green		240 ,,
,,	8	,, ,, Purple Brown	...	300 ,,
,,	9	,, ,, Yellow Ochre	...	250 ,,
,,	10	,, ,, Ready mixed for use, Oxide Red	...	3,000 ,,

2. All Paints must be of genuine country manufacture and Tenderers must state on their Tenders at what works in India they will be made. Paints of English manufacture are not required and will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form of Tender.

4. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1911.

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Chief Cashier, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or in Currency Notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges will not be considered.

6. The Manager holds himself at liberty to reject any Tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated, 22nd April 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINJE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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CINEMATOGRAPH
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"EXCELSIOR" PROGRAMME
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
Beautifully colored and admirably acted.
"BIRDS OF SOUTH AFRICA."
Shewing the attacks by their enemies.
"IN A MOMENT OF FOLLY"
Realistic and vivid, it is a true story of life.
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M. Prince in a rare bit of fun and other popular Pictures.

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SUNDAY, MAY, 7TH
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
7 TO 8 P. M.
By Special Request

TO-MORROW
"THE KING'S FUNERAL"
will be shown as a mark of respect to our Late King-Emperor.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—DAILY 8 to 9 a. m.
EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

MONDAY, 8TH MAY,
DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT
CORONATION ARTICLES,
By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

We have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A. C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln' Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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TRY THE
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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DAMMER LANE, NEAR GAMDEVI, GIRGAUM.

High Court Suit No. 847 of 1910.

Bagoonath Purshotam vs. Nanabhai Purshotam.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 7th day of May, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above Suit on the 6th day of April 1911, the following landed property on the premises :

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dammer Street, Gamdevi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a gully, on or towards the West by a public street, on or towards the North by the property of Dhanji Kikabhai and on or towards the South by the property of Harishchandra and Bhiooba Jagannath and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality under Ward "D" No. 2749 and Street No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their Office, in Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, almirs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, grand and square pianos, iron safes, harmonium, by Mason and Hamblin, solid leather trunks, Gladstone and kit bags, typewriters by Jost, Remington and William, folding harmonium, and camera with lens, violin, Chinaware, large size new phonographs.

Under instructions from Mr. M. M. Tackey, the executor of the late Mr. Mirza Hedayat, consisting of gold and metal watches, chains, gold mounted sticks, rings, links, silver tea and coffee sets, trays, Persian carpets, trunks, &c.

By order of the Post Master General :—

Unserviceable articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as books, silver scent bottle, metal watches, defaced stamps, medicines, wearing apparels, &c.

By order of R. D. Sathna, Esq., the Liquidator, Re The Tricumdas Mills Co., Ltd., in Liquidation—

1 roll top office table, Milner's safe with stand, writing table, cupboard, chairs, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
The property of a gentleman :—1-9 h.p. 3 cylinder two-seated motor-car.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES OF THE PRESS KNOWN AS BOMBAY STEAM PRESS.

By order of the mortgagee in possession, Mr. Mulji Damodhardas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sacaram Vithal Kandlekar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th May 1911, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at No. 111, Gilder Street, Tardeo, next to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal in the compound of Mr. Suleman Jan Mahomed, the following :—

1 oil engine 2 horse power.
1 double crown printing machine without flyers by Payne.
1 double crown printing machine without flyers by Harold and Caingsby.
1 new treadle machine, foolscap sheet, with flyers.
1 treadle machine.
1 new paper cutting machine 23in. by Payne.
1 paper cutting machine 26in. by Harrold.
1 super royal hand press by Hopkinson.
1 screw press by Barrold and Sons.
1 Wire sticher; 1 perforating machine.
1 stereo press.
1 1-2in. super royal imposing slab.
Pullays, shafts, etc., large lot of types.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 14TH May, at 11 A.M.

On SUNDAY, the 14th May, at 11 a. m, (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction at, A. 4 Ordnance Quarters, third floor, opposite the Khatao Bhawan, near the Colaba Railway Station, very valuable and neat blackwood and teak wood French-polished and mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, made to order, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, rosewood cottage piano by Soundy, sideboard dumbwaiter, dining tables and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, tables and teapoys, iron single bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and plateware, table, hall and hanging lamps, table ornaments, rich carpets, curtains, ice box, etc., the property of Assistant Surgeon A. T. Torpy and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 83 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector, of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods, cases sundry goods, provisions, window glasses, colour, sither, 5 c-s electric sparklers, 270 bags Farina, 103 bags castor seed, bale old newspapers, bags sugar, rice, wet dates, kegs paint, iron bars, coir rope and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

3 packages unmanufactured tobacco, weighing about 425 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p m. at their Room, a quantity of household furniture, belonging to a gentleman—

Such as dining table, dressing table, hatstands cabinets, teapoys, sidetables, dumbwaiters, bookcase, sideboard, trays, wardrobes, cupboards, screen, towelracks, lamps, cooking pots, stands, crockeryware, glassware, figures, &c.

1 cottage piano.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1911.

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are so moderate & at, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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J. A. JEFFREY,
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Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..... £ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

Sale THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, opposite the Church Gate Station, the very valuable and neatly design made to order dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, rich glass and crockery ware by, Trenchar and Co., best plateware, dining table and chairs, Sideboards and dinner wagons, blackwood chiffoniers, velvet lined new design drawing-room suite in 10 pieces, upholstered chairs, artistic cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, one sweet-toned ebonised grand cottage piano and pianola, handsome flower vases rich table ornaments, oil paintings, figures, marble fancy pillar with basket, dressing and wash hand tables, one marble clock showing dates, months and phases of the moon, Jost radio fan, carved screen, brass and iron bed-steads, medicine chest, Singer sewing machine, real Chubb's safe with keys, fancy teapoys, easy chairs, fancy busts, writing desk, bronze figure time piece, Singapore and Hongkong made chairs, table and hall lamps, thermos flask silverware, one lot of books history of nations, beaded chicks, large and small ice boxes with refrigerator, Persian carpets, new China mattings, copper utensils, one lot garden tubs and pots, zari, etc., etc., the property of Major A. S. Capper and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.
1 glass-fronted miniature office brougham with a black Australian horse and harness.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by order of the executors of a deceased gentleman, in the compound of the late Mr. Hunsraj Carramsay at Hunsraj Lane, near Byculla Bridge, Byculla, the surplus stock containing sofas, carved chairs, cupboards, wardrobes, one old harmonium, pier tables, cotton mattresses, marble top tables, charpois hanging chandeliers, bedsteads, one shigram and one phaeton, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Mount Passage Road, Mazgaon, out of Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 672 of 1910.

Sakinabai, widow of Badroo Seth ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Thakoobai alias Babibai, widow of Bhasker Vithoba, and Shanker Bhasker Pathare, a minor by his guardian, the said widow Thakoobai. Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. Minocher A Vakil, the Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, under the Decree, dated the 4th day of October, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), pursuant to the directions contained in the said Decree.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagoan, Mount Passage Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of New No. 6983, and New Survey No. 2-3711, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4992, and S reet No. 5, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the property of Kashinath Damodar, on or towards the west by the property of Waman Heerji, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Muncherji Merwanji, executor of the late Bai Baonoobai Merwanji Nowroji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office, Prince Building, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

The Special Commissioner will also receive private offers for the said property upto the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th May, 1911.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 5.

In Assam and the South of Eastern Bengal rain has fallen generally. Elsewhere a few falls are reported during thunderstorm in the southern half of the Peninsula and during dust-storms in the South-West Punjab.

The principal amounts are Barisal and Mymensing, one inch; Narayanganj, two; Cochin, one and a half.

The forecast shows a continuation rainfall in Eastern Bengal and Assam with an extension into Bengal. Also some thunderstorm in the Peninsula and Burma.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED IN SIMLA.

A moderate shock of earthquake was recorded in Simla this morning at five hours, seventeen minutes from a distance of about four thousands six hundred miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan records 0·14" of rain associated with a duststorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Multan and in defect at Ambala and Delhi. Minimum temperature is above normal at Lahore, Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has risen and is now higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in north Rajputana; the minimum is in excess in Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is above normal in Cutch and North Gujarat, night temperature is in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minium temperatures are in slight excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Ratnagiri and Karwar. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0·60" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Local thunderstorms have occurred in the southern half of the Deccan and of Hyderabad and in Mysore and Malabar, the associated rainfall of importance being 0·60" at Hyderabad and 1·55" at Cochin. Cloud has increased in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. In the Punjab Multan reports 0·14" of rain during a duststorm.

Local thunderstorms are likely in Malabar, Mysore south Hyderabad, the southern half of the Deccan and possibly the south Konkan. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 5th May, was 29·861 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by '01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by '01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—3 bales wool. H K M Jaitha; 1 bale wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.
Clan Cunnings s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 503 cwt myrabollams, K Kasaveji and Co; 410 cwt dillseed, Baner and Crause.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,640 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Cunning s—100 bales cotton, Prier De Sasne and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons, 609 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—7 cwt olibanum, R Morarji.

FOR GENOA.

Nuddia s—50 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 591 cwts linseed; Volkerts Bros.

FOR GOTHANBURG.

Buffalo s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Bendu s—6600 tons Mangenese ore R A Wilice.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—100 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy and 500 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, Mutsui Bussan Kaissa; 30 bales twist, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

FOR OSSAKA.

Delhi s—240 bales cotton, Mutsui Bussan Kaissa; 100 bales cotton, Japan; 1 bale cotton, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—162 bales cotton, Mutsui Bussan Kaissa.

PRIMROSE DAY.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield was commemorated on Wednesday, April 19. The Beaconsfield statue in Parliament Square was decorated, as in former years, under the supervision of the Primrose League, which accepted the design submitted by Miss Edith Webster, of Knightsbridge. Wreaths and bouquets of primroses were placed on the statesman's grave at Hughenden, to which many people paid a visit. Among the tributes was one from High Wycombe Conservative Club, of which Lord Beaconsfield's nephew, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli is president. At numerous meetings of habitations of the Primrose League resolution against the Parliament Bill were submitted. The annual meetings of the Grand Habitation will be held in London, on May 10 and 11, and on the latter day Mr. Balfour will preside at the annual demonstration at the Albert Hall. Some evidence of the vitality of the Primrose League is furnished by the fact that since March 1910, 96,313 new members have joined, as compared with 77,712 for the previous twelve months. The cold weather of the earlier part of the month has not been favourable to primroses, and until the end of last week there was a comparatively limited supply on the market. The warmer weather of the week-end, however, improved the outlook, and on the 19th primroses were to be obtained in much greater abundance. The demand has been quite equal to that of recent years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CRAIG—April 17, at Wimbledon, the wife of Capt A W Craig, R N of a son.
FOSTER—April 14, at Littlemoor, Queensbury, the wife of Col Herbert A Foster, T D of a son
READ—April 15, at 31 Pont Street, S W, the wife of J Reginald Read of a son.
DAY—April 17 at 97 Dorset Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, the wife of E H F Day Esq. of Singapore of a daughter.
HINGLEY—April 15, at St Kecelm's Hall Grove, Edgware, the wife of Capt S H Hingley, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt) of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE—REIS—April 12, at 5 Rosebary Terrace, Glasgow, Robert Bruce, M B, Ch B, son of Dr R Wilson Bruce, to Vera Dagmar Reis, M B, Ch B, daughter of Charles L deis, 15 Park Circus, Glasgow
CORBETT—WESTON—April 15, at Bushbridge Church, Godalming, Leonard Corbett, of the Royal Naval College, Osborne, to Ida Barrington, daughter of the late William Weston.
HOVENDEN—FRANCIS—April 15, at St Peter's, Belsize Park, Edward William, son of the late Frederick Hovenden, Esq, to Alice Harriet, daughter of Mr Francis.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—April 11, at Calderwood, Torquay, Jane Brocklesby, daughter of the late Rev Robert Davis, M A, formerly Vicar of Caunington, Somerset, aged 83.
DICKINSON—April 14, at Dover, wife of John T Dickinson, of The Salting, Yarmouth Isle of Wight, and daughter of the late Gen Sir O O G Ross, K C B.
GILES—March 9, at 86 Kilda, Melbourne, Henry O'Halloran Giles, M B, Adelaide, M R C S Eng, late of Glenelg, South Australia, aged 43.
GOLDNEY—April 14, at Monks Park, Corsham Wilts, Jane McGregor, Lady Goldney, wife Sir John Tankerville Goldney, Kt.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

OLIVER—April 29, at Worthing, the wife of L C Oliver, Kabulgitti, of a son.

DEATH.

TIPPING—April 23, Richard Davies Tipping, born on the 21st September, 1867, died at Hunchi Betta, Polli Betta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lawn Tennis Handicap concludes.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction. "The Merchant of Venice. A beautifully colored film.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Every business man should take pride, not only in his regard for honesty, truth, and fair dealing, but in his own personal honor."—Henry Clews.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April, was 1,823, making a daily average of 60·7, and a total of new cases of 648. The number of children vaccinated was 83.

Y. M. M. A.—The 5th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohamedan Association will be held in the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, this (Saturday,) evening at 8-40 p. m. (S. T.) when Mr. Mohammed Yousuf Nazim will conclude his lecture on "Hafiz of Shiraz" in Urdu.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—At the Seamen's Institute in Frere Road, on Wednesday evening, members of the crew of the s. s. "Arabia" held an impromptu concert. An interesting programme was supplied by Messrs. W. Carter, T. Sperring, Edmartin, J. Taylor, E. E. Hewson, Farncomb, and A. Merchant.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening:—

March ..... Pro Patria ..... Clark
Overture ..... Flotte Barche ..... Suppe
A Tabuphone Solo ..... La Juana ..... Howgill
Two Step ..... Cherries ..... Cremieux
Selection ..... The Duchess of Dantzic ..... Caryll
Valse ..... Laura ..... Millocker
Selection ..... Harry Lauder's Songs ..... Ord. Hume
Descriptive Piece ..... A Hunting Scene ..... Bucalossi

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., this evening:—

March ..... Sergt of the Line .....
Valse ..... The Dollar Princess' ..... Fall
Selection ..... Il Trovatore ..... Verdi
Descriptive Piece. Mill in the Black Forest ..... Ellenberg
Serenade ..... La Paloma ..... Yradier
Selection ..... Songs of Ireland ..... Arr. Godfrey
Valse ..... Druids' Prayer ..... Dawson
Selection ..... Casino Girl ..... Englander

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Figott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p. m. this evening:—

March ..... Victoria ..... Cook
Overture ..... Zampa ..... Herold
Valse ..... Matador ..... Dacon
Selection ..... The Duchess of Dantzic Caryll
Polka de Concert ..... The Water Lily ..... Clement
Selection ..... Best of all ..... Williams
Two-Step ..... Rainbow ..... Wenrich

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Natha Manjhot, a labourer, aged 30. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased who was employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Matunga was crossing a railway line on Thursday, when a train came up and knocked him down, throwing him on the left side clear of the lines. Death was instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Chalk held another inquest at the same place touching the death of Bala Succaram, a muccadam of labourers, aged 50. It appeared that the deceased who worked in the Gun Carriage Bunder yard of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Colaba, was crossing the railway lines between two stationary wagons on Thursday, when a third wagon was shunted against one of the stationary wagons with the result that the deceased was jammed between the buffers of the two wagons and died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Another "Excelsior" Programme is announced for the coming week which means that a treat will be in store for the patrons of this popular Hall. A fine coloured film, of Shakespeare's great drama "The Merchant of Venice" is the outstanding feature of the programme and this should prove a big draw to Shakespeare lovers in Bombay. Another striking picture is "The Birds of South Africa and their enemies" and we venture to state this is, indeed, one of the most realistic triumps of the photographer's art as a large amount of labour and patience must have been expended in getting this picture. There are as usual some specially comical pictures for fun makers and these will be thoroughly enjoyed. The management will, on Sunday night, show by special request "The King's Funeral" as a mark of respect on the anniversary of the death of our late King-Emperor.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have followed the correspondence that has appeared in your columns between Messrs. Gokhale and Jacob, regarding the former's suggestion that His Majesty the King-Emperor should be crowned by Hindu Pandits at the Delhi Durbar to be held in December next. I think that if the suggestion had been severely ignored, its absurdity would have proclaimed itself; but the historical discussion that has, however, ensued, has been, I also think, of unusual interest and not uninstructive, affecting as it has done a period of about 5,000 years and bringing into notice the Kaliyug, which is not altogether a familiar subject in the sixpenny primers that Mr. Gokhale has referred to and recommended so earnestly.

My object in addressing you, and to solicit the necessary space in your valuable columns, is to obtain information as to the Kaliyug period, regarding which there seems to be a diversity of views: I do not suggest that Mr. Jacob is wrong in placing its commencement in 3102 B. C., but my object is to draw attention to the contrary view of Bunsen (1791-1860), who is, I believe, regarded as one of the most profound and original critics of history: he estimates the Kaliyug to have commenced B. C. 986 or 866, the alternative dates shewing that he was unable to commit himself to either of those years assertively. The difference of about 2,200 years may, however, assist Mr. Gokhale in bringing King Yudhisthir nearer to his point, removing the venue from its peregrinations around the deluge and reducing the expense of history to a little more than half the period dealt with by your correspondents. That Mr. Jacob should have the advantage in the arena of ancient history, is not matter for surprise, apart from the fact that up to now he has justified his knowledge of pre-historic data, whatever the hiatus that has to be supplied.

I find also that Yudhisthir's reign is not fixed at a date that is at all agreed upon. Some place it at the beginning of the Kaliyug, some 653 years later, some 2448 B. C., and others claim 1400 B. C. as the true date. The fourth age of the Hindus, it is supposed to last 432,000 years, of which 3101 years are said to have elapsed on the 14th March, A. D. And yet the actual period of the world's existence, according to the astronomical calculation of the Hindus, commenced 3102 B. C., on the 20th February, at 27 minutes 30 seconds past two o'clock. This extreme accuracy even to seconds is astounding, and it only remains for some one to dispute the correctness of the seconds! And we want a "Max O'Rell" to fill the gap and tell us something after the manner of the pithy opening sentence in "Jonathan and his Continent," that "the population of America is about sixty millions mostly Colonels ..... all alive and kicking!" But a truce to all this dilavian matter, which is so unassimilable with the period in which we live!

The origin, however of the word "Hindustan" may be generally regarded as specially interesting to those who make history a study or pastime, and on this point if Mr. Gokhale would prove his statement that that name was given to the country by the Mahomedans, and thus place it beyond his mere "ipse dixit," he would place those like myself who are in ignorance of that phase of the incident under a large debt of gratitude. Personally, I favour Mr. Jacob's view, that "Industan" is the correct name, in relation to the country of the Indus; and that it is not "Hindustan," the country of the Hindus. The reference to Alexander having crossed the "Indus" near Attock may or may not be associated with the word "Industan," but it is the fact that all the earlier maps bear the word "industan" which rather supports the probability of Hindustan being a corruption of Industan, as the term in earlier use.

From Biblical history, I quote the following from the "Book of Esther," 1st Chapter and 1st verse. "Now it come to pass in the days of Ahasuerus ("this is Ahasuerus which reigned from India even unto Ethiopia, over an "hundred and seven and twenty provinces") And I quote the following from Genesis, 2nd Chapter, verses 10 and 11: "And a river went out of Eden to wa er the garden; and from thence it was parted into four heads. The name of the 'first is Pison: that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold," etc. Ancient writers have identified the Pison with the Indus or Ganges, and Havilah with India.

The Reverend John Ayre, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, in his "Treasury of Bible Knowledge," says, in the article "India": "The Hebrew name is nearly identical with the old Persian 'Hidhus,' for the Sanscrit 'Sindhus,' the land of Sind (the Indus). It is evident that India as here mentioned did not include the Peninsula of Hindustan, but the districts around the Indus, the Punjab, and, it may be, Scinde."

One of the commentators on the "Book of Esther" says: India ('Hebrew Hoddu') here means the country about the Indus (Herod. iv. 44), the Punjab and Sindh, the India described by Herodotus (iii. 97, 98,) as forming part of the dominions of Darius, the father of Xerxes. The Indians and Ethiopians are mentioned together (Herod. vii. 9) as nations subject to the Persians; and Herodotus (vii. 65, 70, 86.) describes the 'Indians on foot, on horseback, and in chariots, in the army of Xerxes, and also as 'forming part of the great host which Xerxes led against Greece."

Therefore, we have it that the Persian King Ahasuerus "reigned from India even unto Ethiopia," and Herodotus identifies Northern India as "the country about the Indus—the Punjab and Sindh," and therefore Mr. Jacob's contention against Mr. Gokhale's assertion in favour of the country of Hindustan seems more nearly within the facts. The onus accordingly, I think, falls on Mr. Gokhale to bring forward something more reliable and authoritative than his mere "ipse dixit" that the term "Hindustan" was given to the country by the Mahomedan invaders, who, it does not seem reasonable to suppose, would—having conquered the Hindus—name the result of the conquest after their vanquished foes! I can imagine it being called Tartaristan, Moghulistan, Gaznavistan, Gauristan, or Charaxmistan—hardly Hindustan to immortalise the vanquished!

In his desire to resuscitate, as Mr. Jacob has put it, his ideal in King Yudhistir, to fan into flame his projected "Coronation by Hindu Pandits," Mr. Gokhale has made a desperate effort to associate a connection between Hindus and Hindustan in direct relation, but he has obviously over-written himself. The suggestion of a remission of the salt duties contained in his original letter is practical, as may be also his additional suggestion of a bonus of pay on a graduating scale to the servants of Government—both within the range of attainment; but the Hindu Pandit idea seems too ridiculous to merit even passing consideration. Even Keir-Hardie and other hysterical M. Ps. would blush to think of it! Mr. Gokhale would appear to have failed on the bases of history, while on the point of regality, he has been unfortunate in trotting out a dissolute, fugitive monarch (as Mr. Jacob has proved Yudhisthir to have been) from the most remote recesses of the Kaliyug, as a King who was crowned at Hastinapura (Delhi), in the hope of reflection that King's Coronation as a ceromonial essential to the success of the Delhi Durbar next December. Truly, an attemp to paint the lily! The Nation is, I am sure, perfectly satisfied with the Westminster Abbey function and Christian rites, and the British people are, no doubt, entitled to be conservative in such a matter. God save the King.

FORMICA.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BELGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am directed by the Lady Superior of Saint Joseph's Convent, Belgaum, to request you for space in your valuable paper to make known the large hearted sympathies of Mrs. Gibb, the wife of the popular Commissioner of the Southern Division, in raising a public subscription for the need of the Convent, and presenting her with the large sum of Rs. 2,200, at a time she was surely in need of funds to maintain, her poor orphans.

Mrs. Gibb's energies in collecting about Rs. 20,000 for the Nursing Staff of the Belgaum Civil Hospital, and her other charities are too well known to need recapitulation. When the need of the Convent was known to her, she set herself at once to collect this large sum, mostly from Hindu gentlemen of the Belgaum district, in spite of exceptional inconveniences, as it was on the eve of her departure to Europe.

The Lady Superior heartily thanks all these gentlemen and those who kindly assisted in collecting the amount, and assures them that the little orphans, who are about 50 in number, admitted irrespect ve of caste or creed, will supplicate Heaven for their prosperity and happiness.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. MEYERS,
Bombay, Excise Dept.

Ahwa, April 3.

LEMCO AND MILK

A little Lemco stirred into milk will nearly always work wonders for delicate children.

The Lemco gets over the digestion difficulty and soon makes them robust and strong.

Lemco gives equally good results when prescribed in the same way for invalids and the aged, especially where the digestive system is weakened or deranged.

Doctors recommend ½ to ¼ teaspoonful of LEMCO being added to ½ pint of hot milk.

Lemco, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF CHEQUES.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency, Magistrate, Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Jagannath Kishanlal with the theft of two passed cheques of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,460 from the National Bank of India. The case for the prosecution was that on Thursday, at about 4-30 p.m., the accused went to the Bank to cash a cheque of Rs. 1,005 belonging to his master Ramgopal Mada prasad. The cheque was passed and the amount paid by a Parsi assistant of the Bank. On the counter at the time there were two other passed cheques lying with the amounts mentioned therein to be paid to the claimants. The Bank assistant at this moment happened to turn his back to the counter to attend to some other work. It was alleged that the accused went away taking the money with him. Shortly after a man came up to ask for payment of one of the cheques mentioned above as lying on the counter. The bank assistant looked for the money, when he found all the money, that had been lying on the counter to be missing. A complaint was made to the police, and Inspector Mahomed Hussain Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department succeeded in recovering the property. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Tapsell of the Dock Police, charged one Nemchand, a Hindu, and Haji Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with cheating and theft of three bags of rawa, the property of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the Company. Mr. De Souza, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused served under the second accused who was a servant of the muccadums. The muccadams who were also the exporters of other bags of sooji through the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, were asked to clear 224 bags of rawa recently imported by the same Company. It was alleged that the second accused had three bags of rawa removed from the 224 bags of the imported cargo and taken to the export Bhownagar shed and had it weighed and marked with the assistance of the first accused. The first accused was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged. The second accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, issued a notice against one Hirjibhoy Dosabhoy Shroffalias Dosabhoy Cowasji, to show cause why sanction should not be given for his prosecution for perjury. Inspector Salway, who applied for permission to take proceedings against Shroff, stated that Shroff was called as a witness on behalf of the ninth accused in the case in which notices were issued against nine Parsees and one Borah of Khetwady, to shew cause why they should not be bound over. In that case Shroff asked if he had been fined for gambling, to which he replied in the negative. Inspector Salway was in a position to prove that Shroff was convicted of gambling by his Worship on the 25th August, 1906, and fined Rs. 30, under the name of Dosabhoy Cowasji.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Colossal Statue of the King.

ONE of our most promising young sculptors, Mr. Arthur Rogers, A.R.C.A., is now engaged upon the creation of a colossal bronze statue of King George V. This, mounted upon a lofty pedestal, will stand at the summit of the main steps leading to the grounds of the Crystal Palace, thus His Majesty will seem to be always overlooking the Festival of the Empire. The King will be represented wearing his Coronation robes and holding his sceptre in his hand.

BRITISH GIANTS.

The announcement that a gigantic display of physical culture and gymnastics would be given at the Crystal Palace in connection with the Festival of Empire caused a giant with a grievance to walk into the Office of the Entertainments Department. "Why cannot you give a display of the tallest men of the Empire?" he asked, and was told that the department would be pleased to arrange the function if a big brigade of Britons could be got together. The caller who stands 6 feet 4 1-2 inches in height, went off in high gleet and worked with such a will that he quickly got together a band of seventy men all over 6 feet tall. The loftiest to date stands 6 feet 9 1-2 inches, and the most ponderous has a chest measurement of 54 inches. One man standing exactly seven feet called at the Festival's Offices.

ARMOURED KNIGHTS IN THE STREETS.

The Council of the Festival of Empire has secured 300 horses which will figure in the Pageant of London and Empire at the Crystal Palace. Others will be obtained, but this first big batch is required for rehearsals which are now being conducted. The animals are mostly of fairly heavy type for the use of knights in armour. Six grooms have been engaged to attend to the steed in specially erected stables in the grounds. A well-known gentleman has offered to ride the streets of London clad in a full suit of real gleaming armour, and accompanied by squires and others in mediæval costumes. Further, on certain days other mounted Pageanteers will form picturesque groups at the principal London railway stations.

SEARCHLIGHTS OVER LONDON.

The Council of the Festival of Empire has just decided to have two searchlights, each of 20,000 candle-power, on the North and South transepts of the Crystal Palace. Tests are now being made to ascertain whether or not a hill interferes with the North lighting seen in the lower lying parts of London. If any obstruction is discovered the Northern searchlight will be thrown from the top of the centre transept. To operate these searchlights at a height of 200 feet special motor generators are being installed, and the beams will be seen for 25 miles around. Twelve other searchlights, of rather less power, have been fitted in order to make the Pageant ground as bright by night as it is by day. Over 40,000 electric lamps will be employed in order to outline the six Colonial buildings, while the principal kiosks will be treated in the same way.

NOVEL DISH FOR FESTIVAL LUNCHEON.

Among the activities of the Hospitality Committee of the Festival of Empire is included the entertainment of the Overseas' forces, Colonial soldiers sent to England, to attend the Coronation of the King. Probably on June the 12th, a thousand men will go, by special trains to the Crystal Palace. Sir Abe Bailey, K. C. M. G., has generously consented to bear the cost of the luncheon, and in order to provide what may be described as an Empire dish of venison he has cabled to South Africa for sixty-five Spring-bok to be sent over.

DIVINE SERVICE.

3rd Sunday, after Easter 7th May.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Smart in F. Hymns 279, 302, 321 and 197; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Harwood in A Flat. Hymns 232, 140, 224; Collections for—Cathedral High Schools; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. There will be no Services in this Church until June.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week days:—8 a.m. Holy Eucharist Thursday; Matins daily 8-30 p.m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard Tuesday, 6-30 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the Tract and Book Society.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn.—8-30 a. m. Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. Andrew Smith.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore and Chard.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Preacher Rev. Father Langmore, S. S. J. E.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra.—11 a.m, Matins Sermon and Litany. Preacher: Rev. Father J. W. Biscoe S. S. J. E.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter). —Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English); 7-30 a. m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m. (Canar

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

The Payment of Members.

Tuesday, April 18.

The House of Commons reassembled after the Easter recess, and resumed the consideration of the first clause of the Parliament Bill. An amendment was moved by Lord H. Cecil, who asked that no Bill for the payment of salaries to members or increasing such salaries should be regarded as a Money Bill. Of the character of measures in which members would be concerned pecuniarily, the House, he argued forcibly, ought not to be made the sole judge.

In Mr. Asquith's eyes the amendment struck at the very principle of the clause. The object of the Government was to affirm the existing Constitutional usage respecting Money Bills, and under that usage the Lords clearly would have no right to deal with a measure for the payment of members. He pointed out further that a separate Bill was really not necessary to establish the principle of the payment of members, for the money could be voted in the ordinary way, and included in the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Balfour understood with surprise from the Prime Minister's reply that a measure for the payment of members was to be treated as a Money Bill and passed over the heads of the Lords. This was astonishing, for the essence of the measure would be constitutional. Defining tacking as the introduction of great questions of policy in the guise of Money Bills, he said it was plain the Government contemplated such tacking now. To deal with the question of the payment of members in the Appropriation Bill, to scatter largess among members in that way from year to year, would be a gross abuse.

In the course of the discussion Lord Winterton alleged that the object of the Labour members in coming to the House of Commons was to get money from the taxpayers for themselves and their friends. "Withdraw, withdraw," explained the members referred to, and the Chairman admonished Lord Winterton that the charge he had brought was not a proper one to make. Thereupon the members for Horsham withdrew what he had said, but in a way that was not considered satisfactory. Finally, however, his withdrawal was couched in language that was thought sufficiently unequivocal.

The amendment before the House was rejected by 186 votes against 128 after the closure had been enforced.

Mr. Hume-Williams next moved an amendment standing in the name of Mr. Cave. It provided that a Bill should not be deemed to be a Money Bill if it was in whole or in part political in its character or objects, and that in determining that question the Speaker should have regard to any clause of the Bill which was of a nature to bring about social or political changes or to discriminate unjustly between different classes of persons or property.

Mr. Asquith, who recognised that the amendment was one of considerable importance, delivered an interesting speech against it. Having analysed its terms with great care he objected that it would sweep out of the operation of the Money Bill Clause a vast number of measures closely resembling those which had hitherto always been regarded as constitutionally within the exclusive control of the House of Commons. In addition to this, the amendment would throw upon the Speaker duties which no human being, however intelligent, could discharge.

Mr. Balfour regarded the Prime Minister's speech as destructive of the whole scheme of the Government. What he wanted to know was how the Government were going to give effect to their own declarations that tacking was not to be permitted under the clause.

The closure was again enforced, and the amendment was rejected by 193 votes against 121.

Thursday, April 20.

The consideration in Committee of Clause 2 of the Bill was proceeded with. The clause proposes to restrict the powers of the Lords as to ordinary Bills. Mr. Cave moved that it should only be operative after a General Election.

Mr. Asquith opposed the amendment on the ground that its effect would be to deny the "mandate" given to the House at the last election.

Mr. Balfour replied that if Single-Chamber government was to be adopted means must be taken of consulting the people before any important measure was passed. The amendment was closured after three-quarters of an hour's discussion and rejected by a majority of eighty-six.

Among other amendments proposed was one by Mr. Cassel in favour of exempting from the operation of the Clause Bills to extend the maximum duration of Parliament.

On this Mr. Asquith stated that the Government intended to oppose all the amendments on the paper, thirty-three in number, for excluding from the system to be set up by the Bill anything in nature of constitutional change. He contended that a House of Commons during the early years of its existence represented the aims of the electors and that the veto of the Lords must go. He claimed also that the Government had a mandate for Home Rule.

Mr. Balfour asked what was the use of the preamble of the Bill or what would be the use of having a Second Chamber at all if the doctrine preached by the Prime Minister was to prevail. He said that Mr. Asquith's constitutional theories were merely intended to cover the results of the bargain struck between the Government and the Nationalists. The amendment was rejected by a majority of eighty five. Other amendments were afterwards discussed.

The following is the text of Clause 1 of the Parliament Bill as amended in Committee, the additions being printed in quotations, while the omissions are shown in square brackets:—

1.—(1) If a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by the House of Lords without amendment within one month after it is so sent up to that House, the Bill shall, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to his Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the royal assent being signified, notwithstanding that the House of Lords have not consented to the Bill.

(2) A Money Bill means a "public" Bill which in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely, the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation; changes on the Consolidated Fund or the provision of money by Parliament supply; the appropriation, control, or regulation or public money; the raising or guarantee of any loan or the repayment thereof; or subordinate matters incidental to those subjects or any of them. "In this subsection the expressions 'taxation,' 'public money,' and 'loan,' respectively, do not include any taxation, money, or loan raised by local authorities or bodies for local purposes."

(3) "Every Money Bill when it is sent up to the House of Lords and when it is presented to his Majesty for assent [When a Bill to which the House of Lords has not consented is presented to his Majesty for assent as a Money Bill, the Bill] shall be accompanied by a certificate of the Speaker of the House of Commons that it is a Money Bill.

[(4) No amendment shall be allowed to a Money Bill which, in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons, is such as to prevent the Bill retaining the character of a Money Bill.]

SALVATION ARMY.

Sanction to Organise in Russia.

The Moscow papers declare that General Booth has received sanction to organize the Salvation Army in Russia. Theoretically, by virtue of the Imperial Decree of 1906, full religious tolerance exist in Russia and everyone is free to follow his own conscience; in practice it is very different, and unrecognised sects are persecuted, forbidden to hold meetings or own corporate property.

There is undoubtedly a large field of activity for the Salvation Army in Russia; rather, however, on its religious than on its social side. At the present time there is a wave of religious thought and feeling in Russia, not in the city populations, but among a section of the educated classes, and, especially in the Volga provinces, among the peasantry, which would find satisfaction in the special methods of the Salvation Army. There is no intrinsic improbability in the statement that the Salvation Army has received official sanction, as a considerable proportion of the highest aristocracy is known to be predisposed in this direction.

THEREVOLT IN MOROCCO.

Grave Situation at Fez.

London, April 21.

The situation both at Fez and of the Sultan's army to the north of the city has now become critical. Anxiety is felt for the European colony and the French Mission under Colonel Mangin should Fez be taken. The French authorities are organizing levies among the Moors at Alcazar and in the Shawia to march against the rebels, and thus relieve the pressure on the capital. In Paris it is feared that these measures may prove inadequate and that it may become necessary to send a French force from Algeria. The Spanish Premier has stated that he has been officially notified of the intention of the French to send an armed force to protect the lives of the Europeans at Fez.

Tangier, April 20.

The Sultan's army in the Sherarda district which fought a successful engagement on the 12th was unable to proceed to Fez, and remains camped in the Sherarda. The state of this army is pitiable, and only the presence of the officers of the French Military Mission has kept it together. The rains and consequent mud are indescribable, and there is great difficulty in obtaining food and fodder. Men and animals are suffering alike, and many of the latter have died. It seems impossible that the army can move, and judging from reports from the camp its fate hangs in the balance. The suffering is extreme.

Nothing could be darker than the situation at the capital and with the army in the Sherarda.

Paris, April 20.

The general scheme of the measures which are being in the meantime adopted, consist in bringing concentric pressure to bear upon the insurgent tribes so as to compel them to relax their grips upon Fez. First, as already announced, the Moorish karka in the Shawia will, in accordance with the request of the Sultan, advance towards Fez by way of Rabad on the coast, and thence by the valley of the river Sebu. The formation of this native relieving force has been begun to-day at Casablanca under the superintendence of General Moinier, chief in command of the French forces there. The loyalty of the "Meghzen" tribes of the Shawia is said to be assured, and the numbers of the relieving force which they would form is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 men. There is no possibility of calculating however, how long they would take to reach the neighbourhood of Fez. The column will be accompanied by several batteries of artillery, and in its rear will march a revictualling convoy. Secondly, there is the mahalla, or native force, commanded by Colonel Bremond, which according to the latest accounts (April 12) was moving out of the Sherarda country upon Fez, but had stopped at the Sherifa ford on the Sebu river about 20 miles north of Fez. Its progress is believed to have been arrested both by the rains and the consequent flooding of streams between it and the capital, and also by the rising of the Ouis Djama tribes on the left of its line of march. It is of the utmost importance that Colonel Bremond's force should be revictualled and supplied with ammunition. This task is being undertaken by a convoy under Captain Moreau.

Thirdly, it is intended by increasing the activity of the forces on the Algerian-Moroccan frontier to relieve the pressure of the insurgents upon Fez, and to withdraw them towards the Muluya river. General Toutee is in command of a division there, and the home Government has authorized him to employ his forces in order to restore "the security of the frontier." Recently he had not been permitted to move his troops from their stations.

POSSIBLE NECESSITY FOR A RELIEF EXPEDITION.

There is a widespread conviction that, if the measures which have just been sketched should fail to effect the relief of Colonel Mangin and the French military mission at Fez and of the French and other European colonies there, the French Government will be unable to avoid the necessity of sending a strong relief expedition—probably from the Algerian frontier. At present the manifest intention of the Government is to second the efforts of the Sultan of Morocco in conformity with the Algeciras Act and the separate agreement which were concluded by France with Great Britain, Spain and Germany.

Paris, April, 22.

The gravest anxiety is now felt on behalf of the European colony in Fez, the Moorish capital, which has for weeks past been besieged by numerous tribes in rebellion against Mulai Hafid, the Sultan.

Although the road from Fez to Tangier is usually covered by couriers in three days, and although couriers are despatched almost daily, no news has been received from the capital for eight days. The last reports showed that the plight of the Sultan and the city was well-nigh desperate. A French officer, Major Bremond, is in command of the Sultan's remaining troops. He was last heard of at a several miles from Fez, whence he wrote, according to the Paris "Matin," that the situation was hopeless, and that he must say "Not au revoir, but adieu."

A Moorish relief expedition, commanded by French officers, is preparing to march to Fez from the Shawia region, the hinterland of the port of Casabianca, which has for some years past been in French hands. Simultaneously, French troops are being massed on the Algerian frontier, so that if need be, relief will come to Fez from the east as well as from the west.

The Europeans at Fez include British, French, German, Spanish and Italian subjects. At least five Englishwomen are known to be in the beleaguered city.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Condition of the South.

Teheran, April 16 (Times).—The Governor-General of Fars has signalised his arrival at Shiraz by arresting the head of the powerful Kavam family, his brother Nasred Dowleh, and other members. Much of the Southern unrest is due to the bitter feud between the Kavams and Sowlet-ed-Dowleh, the Kashgai chief. The Government's policy appears to be to utilise the Kashgais, and the new Governor's unexpectedly bold stroke, which seems to have astonished Shiraz, indicates that the policy is more real than was generally supposed. Coupled with the dismissal of the Darya Begi from Bushire it suggests that Nizam-es Sultaneh does not intend to be a "faineant." Whether the favour accorded to the Kashgais will prove acceptable to the Bakhtiaris, who are a force to be reckoned with at Teheran, remains to be seen. Sardar Assad, their leader, has been accorded six month's leave of absence by the Mejliss to visit Europe for the purpose of consulting an oculist.

April 17.—The news of the arrest of members of the Kavam family at Shiraz by the new Governor-General, of Fars was made public in Teheran to-day and immediately produced the effects which my telegram of yesterday indicated as possible. Sardar Assad, who was on the point of starting for Europe, has cancelled his arrangements, and the Bakhtiaris have made it clear that they disapprove of the Government's policy in Fars. Should they throw in their lot with the Opposition the Sipahdar's Government may find itself in difficulties. Possibly a solution may be found by inviting the Kavam to Teheran.

RECENT MARRIAGES.

A large congregation witnessed the marriage on April 19 at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, of the Marquess of Linlithgow and Miss Doreen Milner. The bridegroom is the eldest son of the first marquess by his marriage with the Hon. Hersey Alice, daughter of the fourth Baron Ventry and was born in 1887, succeeding his father in 1908. After leaving Eton he became a lieutenant in the Lothians and Border Horse and is a member of the Territorial Force Association for the County of Linlithgaw. The bride is the younger daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner.

At St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester Road, on April 19, the marriage took place of Mr. Edward Lascelles, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Lascelles, of Woolbeding, Sussex, and Miss Leila Kennett-Barrington, only daughter of the late Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington.

The marriage of Capt. John Wallace Hudleston, Royal Marine Art., younger son of the late Col. Wilfred Hudleston, Madras Staff Corps, and Mrs. Hudleston, and Miss Winifred Shadwell de Winton Randall, only daughter of the late Rev. Edward Randall and Mrs Randall, of Southsea, took place on April 20 at St. Thomas's Church Portsmouth.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, April 15.

Royal Marine Art—Capt S G Leslie is seconded for service in the Army Ordance Department, April 14.

April 17.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of April 11, the date of promotion of the undermentioned officers should be April 6, and not as therein stated:—Chief Gunner J Creber to be Lieut. Gunner R J Sweet to be Chief Gunner.

War Office, April 18.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut.-Col E W M Norie, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg, to be an Aide-de-Camp to the King, and to be granted the brevet rank of Col vice Brevet Col R A Browne, deceased March 21; Capt G N Cory, D S O, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major G V Hordern, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 2; Lieut I Mac Dougall, Grenadier Guards to be Aide-de-Camp extra to Hon Lieut-Col J P Lord Islington, KCMG, D S O, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand, April 7.

Cavalry.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Super Capt H B Mackett is restored to the establishment April 5.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Lieut J Bailward is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health, April 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut Cols:—H B Foote, and to be seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Department April 1; C T Bell, and to be seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Department April 1; Brevet Lieut-Col F T Fisher, and to remain seconded April 1; M M Noble, April 1; C O Smeaton, April 11. The undermentioned Capts to be Majors:—R C Morris, April 1; H J Cotter, April 11; C G E Stevens-Nash, April 12.

Infantry.

The Norfolk Reg—Super Lieut F J Cresswell is restored to the establishment, April 1.

The Suffolk Reg—Lieut T M O Thomas resigns his commission, April 19.

The Royal Irish Reg—Lieut J de C Harrison resigns his commission, April 19

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadet F E Soames, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieut., April 19.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Reg—Sec. Lieut R A Scott to be Lieut, April 1.

The Border Reg.—Super Lieut A P Blackwood is restored to the establishment (April 1).

The Royal Sussex Reg—Sec Lieut E H Lee to be Lieut (April 1).

The Hampshire Reg—Major H G Westmorland retires on retired pay (April 19).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Reg)—Lieut H E Vetter resigns his commission (April 19).

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Reg—Lieut H G Riley is seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Dec 1.) The promotion to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Sec Lieuts is antedated as follows—S J Lovegrove to Dec 1, 1910. A W B Gompertz to Jan 23, 1911.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Major A F Mackenzie, M V O is placed on retired pay, April 18.

The Army Service Corps.

Capt W K Tarver to be Major Lieut C A Crawley-Boevey to be Capt. Jan 14.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut Col J H A Rhodes retires on retired pay, April 19.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss A J St Clair resigns her appointment, April 19; Miss M E Evans to be Staff Nurse provisionally April 1.

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt R H McVittie, R A, Ordnance Officer 4th Class, to be an Ordnance Officer 3rd Class April 5.

Memoranda.

Col G R Townshend, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay April 19; Qrmr and Hon Capt A Henderson, the Royal Irish Rifles, is granted the hon rank of Major, April 15.

The undermentioned Qrmrs and Hon Lieuts are granted the hon rank of Capt:—A N Haywood, 6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers, A H G McIntyre R E April 13.

Bakshi Pretam Singh is deprived of the hon rank of Capt in the Army April 19.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut O J Llewellyn resigns his commission April 19.

Admiralty, 20th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Rear-Admiral Lionel Grant Tufnell, C M G, has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, Dated 19th April.

Consequent thereon—Captain Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, C M G, M V O, A D C, Commodore, 2nd Class, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet, from the same date.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant George Halliday Brown has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 18th April.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The following appointments have been made—The Reverend William Thomas Phillips, B A, to be Honorary Chaplain.

Restal Ratsey Bevis to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 19th April.

War Office, 21st April.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Frederick W N McCracken, C B, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to be a Brigadier-General, General Staff, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Major-General E S May, C B, C M G, who vacates on promotion. Dated 9th April.

Colonel Alexander Grant, from the Half-pay List, to be a Chief Engineer, vice Colonel E R Kenyon, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 7th April.

Lieutenant Charles G F Davidson Royal Artillery to be Aide-de-Camp to General Sir H M L Rundle K C B K C M G D S O Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta. Dated 1st April.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays Captain Cecil P Bradshaw to be Major. Dated 1st April.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, Captain Charles Darbyshire retires on retired pay to serve in this Special Reserve Supplementarp List under the provisions of Article 510, Loyal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1908. Dated 22nd April.

1st Royal Dragoons, Major The Honourable Christian H C Guest, from the Half-pay List, to be Major supernumerary to establishment with precedence next below H D McNeile. Dated 30th June 1910.

Second Lieutenant Leonard Maurice Edward Dent, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 2nd September, 1910, but not to draw pay or allowances prior to 22nd April.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 2nd March. The Honourable Robert Bruce, Adjutant, Cavalry School. Richard R. C. Baggallay, an Adjutant of Yeomanry.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Supernumerary Captain (District Officer) Jesse Wells is restored to the establishment. Dated 20th April.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Major William A S Gemmell retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd April.

Captain Courtenad de B Gidley is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 3rd April.

Supernumerary Captain Arthur R Hudson is restored to the establishment. Dated 30th March.

Lieutenant Cecil T Birch is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 18th April.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Lieutenant John L Forbes is restored to the establishment. Dated 17th March.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain Percy C Lord is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267-7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 26th March.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Captain The Honourable Guy V Baring, from the Half-pay List, to be Captain, with precedence next above T G Matheson, and to remain seconded whilst serving as a Member of the House of Commons. Dated 15th January, 1910.

Captain The Honourable Guy V Baring to be Major supernumerary to establishment. Dated 18th May, 1910.

Infantry.

The Royl Scots Lothian Regiment Captain and Brevet Major Godfrey H F Wingate to be Major. Dated 5th April,

Supernumerary Captain Thomas C Mudie is restored to the establishment. Dated 5th April.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Robert H W Trewsis seconded for service on the Staff Dated 1st April.

Captain Edward J M Harvey retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd April.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Herbert C Tanqueray, Willaume to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd March.

Second Lieutenant Theodore Prain from Unattached List Territorial Force (University Candidate) to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 4th October 1910, but not to draw pay or allowances prior to 22nd April.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Henry Genge-Andrews. Dated 1st April, Cedric G. Bonyer. Dated April. Francis A Mc G Young. Dated April.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant John G Gollins is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 5th April.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William Dooley retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd April.

Serjeant-Major Sydney Thomas Boast to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22nd April.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant James H. Mathias, Adjutant to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for pay and promotion 1909. Dated 5th April.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry) Captain Herbert E Trevor is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st April.

The Manchester Regiment, Major Arthur W Marden, D S O, retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd April.

Captain William P E Newbigging, D S O, to be Major. Dated 22nd April.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's) Lieutenant Arthur B. Baillie-Hamilton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, Dated 28th March.

The Queen's Own (Cameron Higlanders), Lieutenant George J S Scovell is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st April.

The Prince of Wale's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Captain Frederick E Whitton is seconded, whilst employed as Assistant Secretary, Historical Section, Commitee of Imperial Defence Dated 1st April.

The West Indian Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur E. Norton to be Adjutant. Dated 19th March.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Mary Linaker to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 1st March.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Colonels are placed on the Half-pay List: George W H Pain, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of a district. Dated 21st April. Frederick W N McCracken, C B, D S O, on vacating his Staff appointment in India. Dated 17th March.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to be Colonels. Dated 1st January. Brevet Colonels:—Charles F G Young, Francis B W Richardson, Henry T King, Charles I Fry, David G L Shaw, Willoughby Thuillier, Harry B Borradaile, D S O, Arthur E Aitken, Mansel T Shewen, Charles E Johnson, Clarence H Macdonald. Knightley P Burne, Henry T Kenny Robert M Rainey-Robinson, Augustus A J Johnstone, Percy Holland, William O M Mosse, Francis W J Caulfeild, Michael J Tighe, D S O, Walter S Delamain, D S O, Charles H U Price, D S O, James M Stewart, Aide-de-Camp to the King, Charles M Ducat, Claud W Jacob, Alfred L Phillips, Vere B Fane, Robert H Twigg, Alexander L Lindesay, Leslie W Stakespear, Gilbert W Palin George R Crawford, William O Barratt D S O George B Hodson, D S O, Alfred H Bingley, C I E, Algernon G. Peyton, William G. Walker, V. C., Offley B. S. F. Shore, D.S.O., Kenneth J. Buchanan, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander A. E. Campbell, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William G. L. Beynon, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Harry T. Brooking, Lieutenant-Colonel George de S. De Lisle, Captain Percy C. Lord, Half-pay List, resigns his commission. Dated 22nd April Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant William F. Field, Royal Engineers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain, Dated 20th April.

General Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant John Fitz L. Horner is removed, under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, on attaining the limit of age. Dated 7th April.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col T F B Renny-Tailyour, Bt, R E, B
Capt Brierley, C I, I M S, B
Mr T W Morris, B Cov
Mr M P C Byrne, B
Mr W A P Sealy, B
Miss G Sawers, B
Mr H M S Matthews, B
Mr A O Molesworth, B
Mr R McLean, B
Mr J W Meares, B
Mr L G Nunes, B
Mr H D Lindquist, B
Major C Donovan, I M S, M
Mr C B Connell, M
Mr V N Khopkar, Bo
Mr C Judd, Bo
Mr L P Saunders, Bo
Col W Prior, 13 Rajputana
Col W O'Hara, I M S
Col F C Reeves, I M S
Bt Col W B Mullins, 29 Punj
Lieut Col E G R Wilkins, 114 Mah
Lieut Col A Poingdestre, 44 Merwara Inf
Major H N Kelly, 33 Punj
Maj G D M Moore, 107 Pra
Major G W Hasehurst, 92 Punj, Bde Major, Jhelum Bde
Major A G Crawford, 84 Punj
Major C B L Clery, Genl Staff
Major A C Edwardes, 102 Gren
Major H E Garstin, R A
Major H K MacGeorge, 117 Mah
Major H G Maxwell, 16 Cav
Major T M Ward, 97 Inf
Major E G Wright, 6 Jats
Major H H G Stansfield, 74 Punj
Major E L Swiffe, 57 Rifles
Major A J Jamieson, 6 Jats
Major H W Craddas, 38 Dogras
Major H J M Marshall, R E
Capt R J Cuming, 12 Frs
Capt R O Sutherland, 14 Lrs
Capt F R Teesdale, 25 Cav
Capt C J Boyce, S T C
Capt C J H Lyster, S T C
Capt E B Mathew, Lanowe, Bde Major, 2nd Inf bde
Capt L Phillips, 83 W L I
Capt C J Torrie, 30 Punj
Capt R Nicolas, 23 Sikh Prs
Capt De L W Passy, 25 Punj
Capt W F B Edwards, 24 Punj
Capt G S Gordon, 35 Sind H
Capt C R Lyall, 26 Sikhs
Capt A F MacLeon, 33 Punj
Capt S Morton, 24 Punj
Capt E J Mollison, 125 R
Capt T T Oakes, 102 Gren
Capt H W R Potter, 129 Bal
Capt G O Turnbull, 26 Punj
Capt W D Wright, I M S
Capt J M V Stewart, 1-10 G R
Capt E K Twiss, 10 Jats
Capt T S Whitworth, 72 Punj
Lieut C F Cahusac, 26 Jacob's H
Lieut G Edward Collins, 33 Cav
Lieut R Young, 62 Punj
Lieut S S Atkins, 11 Raj
Lieut A H Sald, 3-3 G R
Lieut F O N Burne, 64 Prs
Lieut F A Cole, R A
Lieut G van R Reyne, 76 Punj
Lieut W H Blood, Guides
Lieut H V Bugden, 112 Inf
Lieut T W Corbett, 9 H Horse
Lieut E de Burgh, 9 H Horse
Lieut J P Gilbert, 6 Jat L Inf
Lieut M C Gribbon, 67 Punj
Lieut U H K Jopp, 14 Lrs
Lieut C A Lucas, 113 Inf
Lieut B M Murray, Guides
Lieut R S Bullock, 27 Punj
Lieut G C S Ferguson, 6 Cav
Lieut L J Torrie, 26 Punj
Lieut H J Norman, 102 Gren
Lieut E K Fowler, 57 Rifles
Lieut I L O'H Hare, 64 Prs
Lieut A C H Trevor, 24 Punj
Lieut H N Urmston, 59 Sind R

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C H Reid, B Cov, 2 mo
Major C B Rawlinson, C I E, I A, B, 3 mo
Capt C A Sprawson, B, I M S, 1 mo, M C
Mr A C Hay, B, 3 mo, M C
Mr E H Clark, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J R Barry, B, 4 mo, M C
Mr A E L Staples, B, 4 mo M C
Mr A H Whyte, Bo, 2 mo, M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt C A Sprawson, B, I M S
Mr H E Duggan, B

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

HE DIDN'T.

Brown—I say, old man, what's good for sleeplessness? I haven't closed my eyes for five nights.

Jones—Go in for boxing. The first time I tried it my eyes were closed for a week.

NO COMB.

Johnny, you must comb your hair before you come to school.

I ain't got no comb.

Borrow your father's.

Pa ain't got no comb either.

Doesn't he comb his hair?

He ain't got no hair.

TRUE CHIVALRY.

Elderly Lady (to workman who has given her his seat in the tram)—Oh, thank you very much.

Workman—Oh, that's nothing at all, miss. Many men get up when the lady is pretty, but it never makes any difference to me.

QUITE SAFE.

How long have you been a chemist?

Twenty years.

Passed all the examinations?

I am a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

That's all right. Now I know you are fully qualified—give me a seidlitz-powder.

LIVING IN HOPES.

The grocer had gone away and left his only son in charge of the store.

Are you the head of the firm? asked a man with a sample case, entering the shop.

No, sir, remarked the youth, with great urbanity. I'm only the heir of the head.

ESSAY ON BOYS.

A little girl was told to write an essay on boys, and this is what she wrote:—Boys are men that have not grown as big as their papas, and girls are women that will be ladies soon. Boys are a trouble; they wear away everything but soap. My papa is such a good papa that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy."

THOUGHT IT HARD WORK.

Dorothy, getting up a little earlier than usual, went out in the garden and saw the grass covered with dew.

Mamma, she asked in surprise, is it hard work for the grass to grow at night?

No, my child, no harder than by day, I answered.

It must have been last night, she persisted, for see how it is sweating this morning.

A VERY GOOD REASON.

The landlord called at the house for his rent and the tenant's young hopeful answered the door, and at once volunteered the information that his mother would pay if he called on Friday morning.

Why does she want to leave it till Friday queried the anxious property owner.

Because we are leaving on Thursday night, was the ingenuous reply.

A SMART BOY.

Little George is the apple of his father's eye, and it would seem that he deserves to be. A little while ago a rough-looking individual came to the house where little Georgie lives, and grasped him by the collar.

If you don't tell me where your father keeps his money, growled the exemplary person, I'll knock yer 'ead orf yer shoulders, an arfter that I'll eat yer!

Oh, please don's do that, sir, whimpered Georgie You'll find all the money weive got in an old waistcoat in the kitchen.

Two minutes later, a cruised and battered wreck was heaved through the front door of little Georgie's dwelling-place, and sat for a while in the gutter and blinked.

That kid's too smart—unnatural smart, it muttered, Never said a word about 'is ole man bein inside the weskit.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

In an Irish Police Court the magistrate was about to pronounce sentence on an Irishman for the theft of a goose.

Prisoner—And is it upon the oaths of thim two witnesses that your hour's going to condemn me?

Magistrate—Certainly my man.

Prisoner (triumphantly)—Och! Fancy condemning me on the oaths of two spalpeens who swear they saw me take the bhird, when I can bring forth a hundred who will swear they didn't see me.

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT.

Marko (the human fish.)—I enter the tank of water and for a space of eighteen minutes more or less, I hold my breath.

Visitor—Mercy! How did year learn to hold your breath so long?

Marko—Madame, during a matrimonial career of three years eleven months and twenty-seven days, I was permitted to do nothing whatever except hold my breath.

Visitor—You mean, then that you ware once married?

Marko—Only once. But that is a great many times to be married to some ladies.

THE MAN WHO KNEW.

The disgusted diner hacked away at the toughest of tough steaks that ornamented his plate. After trying in vain to make any impression upon it, he called the waiter to him.

Waiter! he cried. Fetch the proprietor to me at once.

Please, sir, you can't—"

Don't argue with me! I want to see the proprietor!

You can't see him now, replied the waiter; he's gone out to lunch.

HEAVE HO!

There was once a comedian who went out with a fishing party, and began to suffer from thirst. One of the crowd took pity on the sufferer, and fastened a bottle of beer to his fishing line, while he was on a voyage of exploration.

When the actor returned he found his line heavy, and started to haul in what he thought was the biggest fish of the day.

Gleeful over his changed luck, he shouted to the captain.

Hey, captain, this is the place. Anchor right here; we're sailing over a brewery.

THEN THEY GAVE IT UP.

In a certain restaurant at one time customers' wants were looked after by a waiter renowned for the clever way in which, when shouting down the speaking tube to the cook he interpreted the different dishes.

For instance, if a customer ordered sausage and bread, he told the cook a doorstep and a bag of mystery were required.

In consequence of this, two city men had a wager one of them declaring he would give an order which the waiter would find it impossible to twist in this way. Accordingly, they repaired to the establishment and the order was given.

Waiter, bring me a couple of poached eggs on toast with the yolks broken! he demanded.

Adam and Eve on a raft, and wreck'em! was the message he shouted down the tube.

GOT THE BUTTON.

Loie Fuller told a story about her New York class of dancing children.

I gave the children a party last year, she said and when the budding came on I said to them.

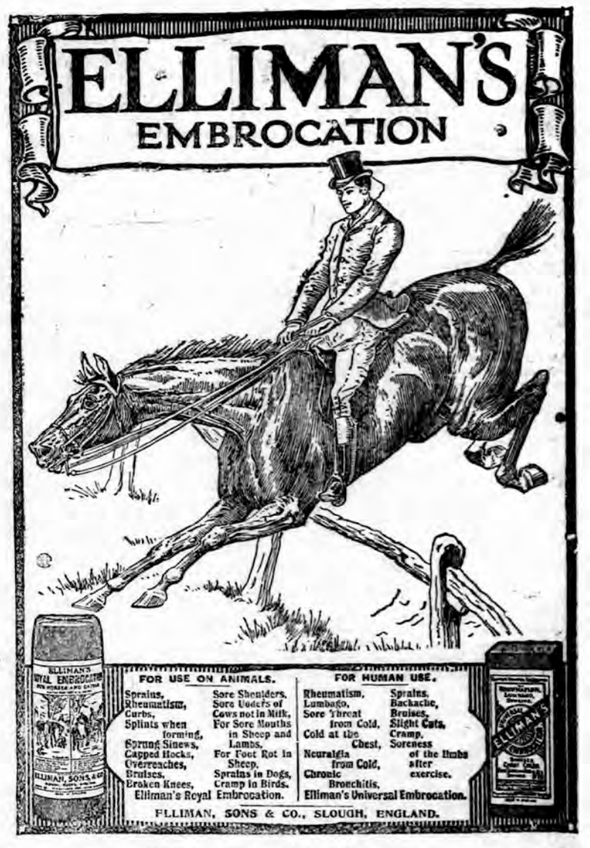
I have put in this pudding a coin, a little china doll, and a button. Whoever gets the coin will be rich. Whoever gets the doll will be married before the year is out, but whoever gets the button will be an old maid.

Well, the pudding disappeared rapidly and the little girls soon found the coin and the china doll. But the button did not turn up. No one got the button. This amazed me. That night I said to my favourite little girl as we sat alone by the fire in my room—

I can't understand what became of that button I put in the pudding myself.

I'll tell you, the little girl confessed, turning rosy with confusion. I dot the button. I didn't want everybody to laugh at me—tho' I thwallowed it.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England



DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEAR

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, work, excesses, or any

SEVERE MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

Maharaja, Rani and European Ladies Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A terrific motor-car accident occurred at 1 p.m. near Wellington Square, the victims being the Maharaja and Maharani of Tikari and three European ladies. The party was driving down to Dhurmtolla Street when suddenly the car precipitated into an excavation of a depth of twenty feet.

The occupants of the car were thrown to the bottom of the pit from which previous position they were eventually rescued by some people who were attracted by the cries of the injured ladies. The Maharajah as well all the ladies and the European chaffeur are said to have sustained serious injuries, besides severe shocks to their nervous systems. On enquiries made it appears that the Wellington Square was being excavated by the Water Works Department in order to link up the whole of the city system.

MANDALAY PAPER CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 5.

The Headquarters Magistrate of Bassein has issued a warrant of arrest against W. T. Lidbetter, proprietor and editor of the "Burma Critic" which is printed and published at Mandalay, on a charge of defamation preferred by Mr. Ollenbach, Advocate, on behalf of Mr. L. Dattaides, Pleader of Bassein and proprietor of "Bassein News" " and the Crown Ice Fafctory. The complainant alleges that the accused in his paper of April 3rd, published a paragraph from a correspondent in Bassein containing false and scurrilous statements regarding the Crown Ice Factory of Bassein being at a standstill, that Chetties were clamouring for ice and that there was an attachment on it from a Rangoon firm. The accused had reason to believe by publishing such charges he would harm the complainant in business and reputation. A bail in Rs. 500 was allowed and the hearing is fixed for 25th May.

CHEATING AND FORGERY.

Brahmin Clerk's Clever Trick.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 5.

Kothandaram Mudaliar, Sub-Inspector in Madras City Police, produced a Brahmin, named Rajagopal Iyengar, Telegraphist in the Government Central Office, who was arrested at Tiruvalur, Negapatam Taluq, on charges of cheating and forgery in respect of a telegraphic money-order for Rs. 100. It appeared that on the 6th ultimo, the accused, in the name of Hon'ble Mr. G. Raghava Row, telegraphed to the Rajah of Suranji, Ganjam District, to remit Rs. 100. The amount was accordingly remitted by telegraphic mony-order and the accused signed it and received the above-mentioned sum. Application for bail was refused, and the accused was remanded to the Madras Penitentiary till the 17th instant, for trial.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 5.

After a protracted hearing the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, disposed of a case in which one, Bode, was charged with kidnapping a girl below the age of 16 years from lawful guardianship. It appeared that a few months ago, the accused kindnapped a girl from the house of her parents in Puduppet and took her away to Colombo, where he and she got employed in a tea plantation in that colony. His Worship convicted the accused of the charge, and sentenced him to undergo fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Cyclone Causes Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

By some means not yet ascertained, a light engine was derailed near the loco sheds at the Sealdah station, this morning, causing considerable delay to trains. The Kulna mail left two hours' late, Murshidabad mail three hours, Goalundo passenger two hours, while three local trains had to be cancelled.

Information has reached Calcutta, of a cyclone on the Poradah-Ranaghat Section of the E. B. S. Railway, on the 3rd instant. It caused great damage to the three stations and to railway signals and houses. Telegraphic communications were interrupted and regular train service suffered delays.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a millwright shops at the Perambur workshops of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Jaranwala Skorkote road section of the Shorkote road the Chichoki Railway was opened for public traffic from 2nd May 1911.

The Tadwala-Latier extension of the Barsi Light Railway was opened for public traffic from 1st May 1911.

MR. FIELD will officiate as Director-General of Observatories, Simla, vice Dr. Gilbert Walker proceeding on leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Major C. Coffin, R. E., is confirmed in the appointment of A. C. R. E.

Major General H. Mullaly, C. B., C. S. I., R.E., Commanding Peshawar Infantry Brigade, has been granted 3 months' combined leave.

Brigade General H. P. Hickman, Inspector of Coast Defences, has been granted 4 months' leave.

Colonel St. John, Royal Garrison Artillery, will officiate as Inspector of Coast Defences during his absence.

Brigadier-General L. Herbert, Commanding Rangoon Brigade, has been granted 6 months' leave.

Brevet Major McClintock, R. E., succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson as Superintendent of Instruction, 2nd Sappers and Miners.

IT is notified with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Australian lead be added to the list of articles which may be purchased direct outside India, shown under rule 7 of the revised rules for the supply of articles for the public since published with the resolution no 4941-1936-12 dated the 14th July 1909.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain M. Munro, I. M. S., is posted to Eastern Bengal.

Lieut-Colonel Hendly, I. M. S, temporarily reverts to military duty.

Captain Norton, I. M. S., is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

Captain Davys, I. M. S., reverts to military employ.

Captain Burnett, 91st Punjabis, joins the Burma Military Police.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cama, I. C. S, is awarded a degree of honour in Persian and a donation of Rs. 4,000.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rhodes acts as Consul for Argentine in Calcutta.

Major Trevor, Political Assistant, is granted 18 months' leave.

Major Knox is posted as Political Agent, Muscat.

Mr. Hughes, Political Agent, has fifteen months' combined leave.

Captain Dunkes is appointed as Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat, ex-officio Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.

Major Standage I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, has one month's leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. D. Reid, 1st Pioneers, becomes a Cantonment Magistrate in the Bombay Presidency.

Major Sangster, Cantonment Magistrate, has six and a half months' leave.

Lt.-Cols Westropp and Tennant an promoted Colonels, and Majors Louis, 10th Jats, and Noorie, 2-2 Gurkhas, become Lieutenant-Colonels.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Willocks is appointed Port Officer, Akyab.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. B. Gordon, P. W. D. Secretary, is appointed an Additional Member of the Supreme Council, vice Sir Lionel Jacob resigned.

Messrs. Fremantle Graves and Birkmyre have resigned their seats on the Imperial Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department is appointed a member of the Indian People's Famine Trust vice Sir J. O. Miller.

Mr. Field officiates as Director-General of Observatories vice Dr. Walker on leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rivaz, Assistant-Accountant-General, Eastern Bengal, has sixteen months' leave, Mr. Ward succeeds him.

Mr. Chanter is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Burma.

Mr. Gwyther becomes Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Cawnpore, vice Mr. Hart on eighteen months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Pascoe, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey, is granted nine months' combined leave.

Dr. Pilgrim, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey, has combined leave for nine months and twenty days. Mr. R. J. Browne, manager, Bhowra Coal Mines, is appointed a member of the Board of Examiners under the Mines Act vice Mr. Turnbull resigned.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Captain Rush, Inspector of Explosives, is granted leave for ninety days.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Wilkinson R. E., will officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, N. W. Railway, and rank as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, vice Mr. Lyle on special duty.

Mr. Hindmarsh, Locomotive Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, is granted 6 months extension of leave on medical certificate.

Mr. Inglis officiates as Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, N. W. Railway.

Messrs. Hamill and Rose officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendents, N. W. Railway.

THE METROPOLITAN'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

The Metropolitan will leave Darjeeling on 15th May and visit Shillong and Jaintia Hills from the 17th to 31st and return to Darjeeling on 2nd June.

CALCUTTA WHEAT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

Very little wheat has reached Calcutta, for export, though large consignments were expected. This has been due to large profits on linseed owing to the rise in prices. Consequently, up-country Bannias are exporting as much as the railways can carry and are withholding wheat. Judging from the samples moreover, the new wheat crop is very poor in quality and when it reaches England will cause further fall in prices, which will tend to restrict export.

LATEST news from Kabul, dated the 25th April, shows that the Amir had not then returned from Jelalabad. About one hundred mules purchased in Northern India for military purposes by his Afgan agents are being sent to Kabul, by the Khyber route.

SANCTION has been accorded to the construction of a bund in the Jainga river bed and the diversion of the main channel of the river at mile 280¼ on the hill-section of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

THE first Indian tea sale of the season is fixed for May 30th. All districts report the immediate prospects of crop as fair, with considerable hail damage in North Cachar and the Dooars.

MR. YANOSUKE MITSUI.

Address of Welcome.

A most hearty and cordial reception was given to Mr. Yanosuke Mitsui of Messrs. Mitsui Busson Kaisha Limited of Japan, on his arrival in Bombay.

An entertainment was held in his honour last night at Rao Sahib Vasonji Trickamji's Bungalow, Narayen Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, when a very large number of Indian merchants, brokers and others attended. An address of welcome was presented and Mr. Mitsui replied to it briefly thanking the merchants for the reception and very kind words said about him.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers[everywhere]

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S, "Egypt" May 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," Commander F. R. Summers, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 21st April brought the following passengers:—

Body, Mie F
Bakar, Mr C M
Brown, Mr D R
Clothlew, Miss E
Dooding, Mr H
Fry, Capt F W
Gaskell, Mrs S A
Griswell, Mr H W
Hawes, Mr C
Ha milton, Mr A F
Hal's Mr J W, native vant
Knight, Mr T H and Mrs
Knox, Mr J
Nash, Mr H J
Reper, Mr J C D and Mrs
Stuart, Maj-Genl R C O and Mrs
Stewart, Mr J
Tireman, Mrs and infant
Tyrrell, Mr J
Upton, Miss maid
Wheeler, Mr

GIBRALTOR TO BOMBAY.

Almeida, Mrs and Miss
Turner, Mr H G native maidservant
Vasconcelles, Dr and Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Boots, Revd R W, Mrs and child
Campbell, Lieut-Col W M L
Gaye, Mr W
Gray, Mr A G
Grimsdick, Mr E P
Jeckton, Mr W
Minner, Mr C
Parikh, Mr M P
Richardson, Mr J G
Robinson, Mrs F and 3 children
Stewart, Mr J H
Tower, Mr C C

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Hussey, Mr V E G
Pophit, Mr M
Swifte, Capt L C
Takenohl, Mr K
Taylor, Mr J S
Warren, Mr G B

ADEN TO BOMBAY.

Karachiwalla, Mr
Native Officer

Per s. s. "Elysia," May 8.

The Anchor Line S.S. "Elysia," is due to arrive here on the morning of the 8th instant with the following passengers.

Cavendish, Lt C
Cavendish, Mrs
Cunningbame, Mrs, child and infant
Daniel, Mr F
Don Glover, Mrs H M
Grimshaw, Mrs and 2 children.
Rayner, Mr H E W
Ruth, Miss C
Wallis, Mrs H J K

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Arabia," May 6.

The P. & O. Co's. Mail Steamer "Arabia," sails today for Marseilles and London, with the following passengers:—

Addison, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Andrew, Mr J H
Addison, Mr J
Affleck, Mr J O
Ascoli, Mr F D
Archer, Lieut-Col and Mrs A
Acton, Mr J H
Arundell, Miss
Alexander, Mr P S
Arjan Singh, Mr
Bakhshi, Sardar Gounam Singh, 3 A D C's, and 2 servants
Baloo, Mr
Balsara, Mr M D
Bolton, Mr F
Basevi, Maj and servant
Beazley, Mr J G
Burns, Mr R A
Billimoria, Mr H E
Byramji, Mr and Mrs P
Budding, Dr C
Bradshaw, Maj-Gen L J E
Baillie, Hon Mr D C
Bryning, Mr and Mrs H E and 2 infts
Brock, Mr L
Bahramji, Dr Kurshed and Mrs
Burton, Mr R
Bhesania, Mr M C
Brooke, J F O
Burton, Mr and Mrs F H
Bowie, Mr A
Boldt, Mr P
Bahackbarry, Mr S S
Bryant, Mrs Walrond and child
Browne, Capt C G B
Bombay Rt Rev Bishop of
Burn, Murdoch Mr
Blair, Mr and Mrs D
Brown, Mr and Mrs C
Barbidge, Mr G
Bromley, Mr and Mrs and child
Bikaner's, 2 servants the Maharajah of
Broom, Mrs
Boileau, Mr C
Coggan, Mr R
Conder, Capt G
Carpenter, Mr J
Crawford, Mr J C
Cresswell, Mrs A F
Canning, Mr F
Cox, Mr C T
Carless, Mr S
Casement, Mr and Mrs R H
Crawford, Mr J
Carker, Mrs and infts
Christopher, Mr L de L
Campbell, Mrs
Cusiller, Miss
Craik, Mr D
Cloquet, Mr
Collins, Major
Dallas Smith, Mrs and Miss
Dalrymple, Mr W H
Divecha, Mr J M
Downing, Mr
Dudgeon, Major R de S
Dudgeon, Mrs
Dunlop, Mr H J
Dunnicliffe, Mr H D
Davidson, General
Davidson, Mrs and Miss
Dowling, Mr A
Daulatram, Mr
Dunbar, Mr A J
Daley, Mrs, infts and 6 children
Dickson, Mr H R P
Dahlke, Mr and Mrs
Emmanuel, Mrs
East, Mr F A H
Flowerdew, Mr and Mrs S
Fulbrook, Mr and Mrs L A
Farran, Miss
Finnis, Capt B H
Fellowes, Mrs and Miss
Fleurotheim, Miss
Grant, Mr and Mrs
Gray, Mrs W H
Griffin, Mr Justice
Gill, Mr H C
Gordon, Mr J F
Gondal, H H The Thakur Saheb
Gondal, H H The Rani Saheb
Graham, Mr C G
Greir, Mr J A B
Graham, Mrs A K, and nurse
Galanti, Mr P
Hankin, Mr A C
Hawkes, Mr F R
Healey, Major, C W K
Hearsey, Dr H
Henderson, Mr J
Hudson, Mr P B
Hickley, Mr and Mrs V N
Hathornwaite, Capt J C
Hathornwaite, Mrs
Havens, Mr R E
Hughes, Capt F L
Hunt, Maj F D
Hargreaves, Mr C A
Hayward, Mrs
Hill Whitson, Maj T E L
Hathornwaite, Capt J C
Hamilton, Mr G J
Hamilton, Mrs and child
Hay, Mr H
Irwin, Miss
Ives, G M P
Ives, Mr C St J
James, Mrs R
Johnson, Mr H
Johnston, Mr and Mrs G H B and child
Jackli, Mr F
Jackson, Mr A V Williams
Jackson, Mrs
James, Mr R
Jayaram, Mr
James, Capt J F
Judge, Mr C E
Kanga, Dr H D
Kettlewell, Capt
Kirby, Maj H
Kersey, Mr J
Kharinsky, Mr.
Kumari, Shri Pakuverba
Kumari, Shri Lielaba
Kantawalla, Mr M H
Kawai, Mr G
King, Mr F J M
Kruger, Mr
Knoop, Mr Moon
Khedkar, Mr and Mrs
King, Mrs
Lahore, Rt Rev Bishop of
Lee, Mr & Mrs & infant
Lake, Mrs and Miss
Lanyon, Mr W J T
Lee, Mr W C H
Leslie, Mr J J
Lucas, Capt T J R
Lawson, Capt C L
Lyle, Miss J C
Law, Mr and Mrs J
le Cornu, Mr C J S
Manasseh, Mr M
Meherhomji, Mr R P
Moncrief Smith, Mr H
Malcolm, Mrs
Munro Mrs
McLeod Smith, Mr O
MacFlier, Mr R
McMillan, Mr W S
Macbeth, Mr D
Morison, Mr D M
Munro, Hon Mr Justice J H and Mrs
Maylan, Mr and Mrs W M
Mills, Miss O
Mistry, Major, K M
Mulla, Mr H F
Manson, Mr J
McLeod Smith Mr
Magaus, Mr and Mrs
Miles, Miss E
Modi, Dr J J
Muas Mr
Nathan, Mr (Jnr)
Nathan, Mrs, Miss and child
Napier, Mr C
Napier, Mr K E
Norton, Mr E F
Noble, Mr A
Orchard, Mr H C W
O'Donoghue, Mr F
O'Donoghue, Mr
Phillips, Mr A G
Pai, Mr M D
Parson, Mr J and 2 infants
Patiala, H H The Maharajah of
Poole, Maj A J
Potter, Miss
Potter, Mr J
Prance, Mr B C
Pitt, Mr and Mrs G W
Prasad, Mr Chandink
Palmer, Mrs L and inft
Pearce, Mr A J
Pile, Mr F A
Parker, Mr J B
Peyton, Brig-Genl W E
Parbury, Mr H T
Ratnum, Mr C R
Riviere, Mrs
Rickards, Mr F T
Richards, Mr Jas
Richards, Mr E P
Robertson, Mr
Rafik, Mr A
Robinson, Sir E W
Rustomjee, Mr J
Rabin, Mr Justice Abdur
Rosher, Mr F E
Robinson, Mr C
Russell, Capt J C
Richardson, Mr and Mrs H L, child, 2 infts and nurse
Ramnath Singh, Mr
Salamuddin, Mr
Sashichari, Mr
Safrat, Mr
Sayad Hoosain, Mr
Sinclair, Mrs
Sinclair, Mr R
Smith, Mr A L
Smith, Mr F D
Smith, Capt V P
Sherring, Mr and Mrs H
Speed, Mr A L Andrews
Stainforth, Mr G F
Stockwell, Lt-Col G
Seevewright, Mr F H R
Seevewright, Mrs
Smith, Mrs M and child
Scott, Mr J T
Smith, Mr H G
Sutcliffe, Mrs A
Sassoon, Mr D
Sassoon, Mrs Flora, 2 Misses, and maid
Suleman, Mr A L
Symes, Mrs W C, 2 children and infant
Sundheimer, Mr W A
Sizoo, Rev and Mrs J R
Somekh, Mr D J
Shivram, Mr
Silk, Mr W
Sopper, Mr E
Sharp, Mrs D J, child and infant
Turner, Miss L G
Turner, Miss I
Thomas, Mr A K
Trevor, Maj A P
Tuck, Mr A Nowall
Twiss, Mr C C H
Thomas, Mr G L
Thackaberry, Mr J B
Triggs, Mr B
Tripathi, Mr P S
Tierney, Miss H
Unna, Mr O W
Vines, Mrs T H and child
Visram, Mr M H
Warden, Mr J S
Workman, Mr E
White, Mr and Mrs C W
Wallis, the Hon Mr J E P
White, Hon Sir Arnold
Williamson, Mr H L
Waller, Mr de W
Waghorn, Mrs and Miss
Wyndham, Mr P
Waghorn, R E Major W D
Wilson, Col G F
Whitestone, Major C W H
Wilson, Mrs
Whitamore, Capt V H
Waddington, Capt R W F
Wass, Mr and Mrs J H, and infant

Per s.s. Salsette on 13th May 1911 connecting with the s.s. Morea at Aden for London.

Addis, Mrs N F
Armour, Mr W S
Atkinson, Mr
Bigge, Captain
Covell, Mr B C
Collet, Mr F G
Cavendish, Mr F H
Cater, Mr A N L
Dost Mohamed Mr
Dunlop, Mr R W L
Duggan, Master
Fauntborpe, Mr J C
Fuller, Mrs
Gibson, Mr T
Goodfellow, Capt N G B, Mrs and infant
Hamilton, Major J G H
Holland, Mr A S
Hobson, Mr B H
Hunter, Miss E
Hutchison, Capt J R
Herriot, Miss
Hadow, Mr M M
Kennard, Capt W A
Leslie Rogers, Mr and Mrs J B
McIsaac, Mr
Newcomen, Mr G B
Pearlal, Mr
Preston, Mr Sidney
Pilcher, Major-Genl T D
ODonel, Mr
Rimington, Mr F C
Reynolds, Mr R A B
Ramaswamy Millay, Mr T
Robertson, Mr H
Schurdtfeyer, Mr
Stewart, Mr J A
Taylor, Mr W B
Tomkins, Mrs
Wingrove, Miss

Per s.s. Egypt to London on 20th May 1911.

Afzai, Khan Colonel
Allan, Miss H A
Anderson, Mr W M
Allum, Mr and Mrs E F
Allanson, Maj-Genl R B
Ariff, Hon Mr
Askwith Mr J
Anderson, Mr A
Anderson, Mrs
Brace, Mr T R
Bransford, Mr H
Bapat, Mr S K
Beechy, Mr H
Brown, Miss [Nath
Basu, Hon Bhupendra
Battey, Mr and Mrs H
Bradley, Mr T
Bigsby, Mr S H
Bull, Mr H C
Bull, Mr H
Blackham, Maj R J
Brown, Mr
Britten, Rev A
Brett, Mrs and Miss
Cassim, Mr Sulleman
Collett, Mr J S
Coffin Mr and Mrs A S
Chilton, Mr and Mrs W
Crump, Mr H A
Cameron, Mr and Mrs W L
Cruickshank, Mr H T
Curtis, Capt F
Cockburn, Mr and Miss
Dunk, Mr H R
Doe, Mr J
Dennis, Mr S H
deCourcey, Mr M
Erington, Mr and Mrs H B
Fooks, Lt-Col H
Fraser, Mr and Mrs G S
Flynn, Mrs
Gregson, Mr G G
Gabriel, Mr V
Green, Mr J
Goldsmith, Mr B K
Gwalior, H H The Maharajah Scindia of
Garth, Mr W
Hakim Tafazzul Husain Khan
Hafiz, Ahmed Ali Khan
Hazikulmulk, Hakim Ajmal Khan
Harve White, Mr W T
Hills, Mr A G
Hadfield, Mr J E
Harper, Mr William
Hormusji, Mr K D
Howart, Mr C A [child
Hamilton-Hervey, Mrs & Hill, Miss
Ismail, Khan's Attendant
Jackson, Mr A D
Jackson, Mr H
Johnson, C I E Major, J W D and 4 Native servents
Javeri, Mr B N
Kaka, Mr Shapurjee
Kark, Mr and Mrs R T F
Khan, Mr M Ismail and Servant
Kerr, Lt-Col M A
Kunwar, Chandra Sen
Lidderdale, Mr J S
Linn, Mr J B
Mohammed Hadi Hassan Khan
Munshi, Mohammed Ahmed
Mohammed Vazir Khan Political Officer, and Wife
Martin, Mr H
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs K and child
Milne, Maj J W
McLeod, Lt-Col W K
Macdonald, Maj H
Melhuish, Capt H, I M S
Moore, Mr J M
Munro, Capt E B
Monteath, Mr G
Majumdar, Dr
Michael, Mrs L M
Meiffre, Mons and Madame
Misra, Mr J N
Mackenzie, Mr D G
Misra, Mr H N
Maclachlan, Mr
Monteath, Mr T H
Morvi, The Thakur Saheb of 2 Gentlemen and Attendant
Nesbitt Stephens, Mrs
Nawab, of Rampur and suite
Narain, Rao Bolia Saheb of Indore
Noyes, Mr C D
O'Donnell, Mrs and child
Oakes, Mr Stanley
Patell, Mr Rustumjee
Phillips, Mrs C L
Prideaux, Mr and Mrs A
Philip, Mr J Y
Patuck, Mr H R
Pilley, Mrs
Prevost, Mrs and Miss
Powell, Mr F R
Pillay, Mr T R
Panthaki Mr J B
Rampur, H H Nawab of
Roberts, Mr B R
Ransom Mr F
Rao Bahadur, Indra Raj Singh and 4 Servants
Rao Bahadur, V R Pandit
Sahebzada, Mumtaz Husain Khan
Sahebzada, Abdussamad Khan
Sahebzada, Mahmmadali Khan
Sahebzada, Mustafa Ali Khan
Sayed, Mohammed Nabi Capt
Seal, Dr B N
Simpson, Mrs E J
Stirling, Mr J H
Smith, Col T H
Sawle, Mr J W
Sinclair, Mr and Mrs J J
Swinton IMS Maj F E
Sturnier, 2 Misses
Shenton, Mr, Mrs and Infts
Scowcroft, Mr T
Taylor, Mrs W C
Suite
Tikari, Maharajah of
Trotter, Mr R
Taylor, Capt E C
Yeoman, Mrs F W K
Williams, Mr T S B
Wardrop, Maj A E
Wolley, Mr J E
Wemyss, Lt-Col D G
Wardrop, Mrs
Wates, Mr J
Watts, Major R C
Whalley, Mr S
Williams, Mrs
Ward, Mr and Mrs G
Yeoman, Miss

Per s.s. Salsette on 27th May, 1911 connecting with the s.s. Mooltan at Aden for London.

Ansley, Lt-Col J H
Abbott, Mr R G.
Beckham, Mr A
Botliwala, Mr E D
Botliwala, Mr E D
Berthond, Mr E H
Booth, Mr J S
Baker, Mr E C S
Collins, Mr H
Ellis Mr A H
Evans Capt L G
Fleming, Mr E C
Harrower, Mr
Knight Lt-Col W
Lewis, Mr C G
Macdonald, Mr P J
Muir, Mr W M
Muir, Mr M W
Ostlund, Miss
Parmelee, Mr R M
Palin, Major P C
Pelia, Maj P C
Pepe, Mr J A M M
Royle, Mr W
Shoemaker, Mr and Mrs
Toynbee, Mr R L

Per s.s. Persia to London on 3rd June 1911.

Bell, Mr J M
Benson, Mrs
Benson, Surg-Genl H P
Budden, Mr J A
Bradley, Mr Thos
Carmichael, Mrs G
Collings, Mr A J
Clarke, Miss E
Dew, Major A B
Elwes, Mr G F W
Fowle, Mr L R
Gurdon, Maj B E M
Harrison, Hon Mr P
Hatherell, Lt-Col W G
Hormusji, Mr H J
Jenkins, Mr John
Main, Mr T F
Mull, Mr A
Murray, Capt H F F
Mercer, Mrs J
McLaughlin, Capt H D
Macpherson, Mrs
Noble, Mr M A J
Nicholls, Mr and Mrs W
Paul, Major D
Pogson, Mrs
Rose, Mr H M
Richards, Mr W H
Richards, Mr J
Reilley, Rev J E
Rush, Capt, J
Strange, Miss
Wellman, Mr & Mrs W J
Wilson, ICS Mr R A
Willey, Mr E
Watts, Major B

Per s.s. Salsett on 10th June 1911 connecting with the s.s. China at Aden for London.

Prior, Miss
Riddell, Maj H J
Stevenson, Rev J B

Per s.s. Caledonia to London on 17th June 1911.

Arthur, Mr C G
Castles, Mr G
Flower, Mr E W
Falotti, Mr S
Gregory, Mrs W
Hamilton, Mr R H
Holmes, Mr H R
Henderson, Mr G S
Jameson, Lt-Col J B
Jones, Mr B Howat
Sewell, Capt O
Salmon, Miss F M
Watkin, Mr

Per s.s Devanha on 24th June 1911 connecting with the s.s. Malwa at Aden for London.

Gondge, Mrs J E
Pitcher, Capt D
Rice, Rev E P
Smith, Lt-Col H

Per s.s. Himalaya to London on 1st July 1911.

Biden, Mr S W
Colvin, Mr G L
Earle, Major H M
Foster, Mr H
Forrard, Mrs J M
Grieve, Mr A N
Gordon, Maj G A S
Gordon, Mrs
Hill, Capt R
Lean, Col K E
Levinge, Mr E V
Maxwell, Maj L H
Platts, Mr S G
Preston, Mr E L
Palmer, Mr W G
Prideaux, Mr W
Richardson, Mr & Mrs G
Raynor, Mr O V
Saunders, Mrs A L
Smith, Mr J F
Sutherland, Mr & Mrs J
Taylor, Maj G A
Thomas, Mr K B
Tomkins, Mr H G
Woodward, Capt C P

Per s.s. Salsette on 8th July 1911 connecting with the s.s. Macedonia at Aden for London.

Casson, Walker Mrs
Casson, Walker Mr G
Ewbank, Mr R B
Jordan, Mr H P
Scudder, Mrs and Miss

Per s.s. Arabia to London on 15th July 1911.

Archer, Maj S A
Danson, I C S, Mr A
Ferguson, Capt A C
Irving, Mr Miles
Read, Mr T R
Read, Mrs T R and Miss
Wand, Mrs and Maid
Wetherall, Mr G A C

Per s.s. Salsette on 22nd July 1911 connecting with the s.s. Marmora at Aden for London.

Hart, Mr G S
Ross, Capt D B

Per s.s. Egypt to London on 29th July 1911.

Brookes, Rev J A R
Cobham, Mr and Mrs J
Findlay, Mr E S
Manson Mr S D
McNeil, Major
Scott Smith, I C S Mr H
Thomson, Mr G
Woollcombe, Mr R

Per s. s. "Castalia," May 7.

The Anchor Line S. S. "Castalia" will sail from stream on the morning of the 7th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place at the Ballard Pier at 9 a. m. sharp,

TO SUEZ—Krause, Mr O.

TO PORTSAID.

Browne, Miss N K
Weysse, Dr A W

TO MARSEILLES.

Cleeve, Maj E S
Cleeve, Mrs

TO LONDON.

Backhouse, Mr J B
Bielby, Dr (Miss) E
Bannerman, Lt J A M
Blomfield, Mr E V
Coghill, Maj N S
Coghill, Mrs
Crump, Mrs L M
Coventry, Mrs F C and infantnd, M
Drummo n
Drummond, Mrs and infant
Gretton, Capt G P
Griggs, Mr J W
Hamilton, Col W J
McCowie, Capt H
O'Connor, Mrs
Poole, Maj W C
Robinson, Mrs
Rigg, Mr,
Taylor, Miss D R

TO LIVERPOOL.

Bewring, Miss E
Ballantine, Mrs W O and infants and nurse
Brown, Mr E E
Cartwright, Mrs and infts
Hume, Dr (Mrs) H I
Jobling, Mr R
Kidson, Miss N
L'Estrange, Master
McLashlam, Mr J
McLashlam, Mrs, child, 2
Sharp, Mr A
Sharpe, Miss
Vibart, Mr C
Vibart, Mrs and 2 children
White, Mr N
White, Mrs, nurse and infant

SPECIAL CLASS.

Gant, Mr W
Holley, Mr G H

BENGAL NATIONAL FUND.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

The Executive Committee of the National Fund of Bengal met this evening in the rooms of the Sangit Samaj, Mr. J. Chowdbury, presiding. It will be remembered that this Fund was raised in Calcutta on the 16th October 1905, the first Partition Day, for the purpose of utilising it on some industrial undertaking. Accounts were submitted and passed after which the Committee proceeded to consider steps with regard to the utilisation of the fund of Rs. 62,000. Various proposals were made suggesting help to the National Council of Education, the Bengal Technical Institute, and sending of students to foreign countries for industrial education. After a good deal of discussion it was resolved that a special meeting should be convened on the 28th instant to decide finally various other items which came up for consideration, among them being the application of Nritya Gopal Bhattacharjee, one of the leaders of the E. I. Railway strike some years ago and president of an industrial society for a loan of Rs. 5,000. The Committee after some discussion decided to grant him Rs. 3,000 on the personal security of Babu Amrita Lal Seal.

THE ARMY BILL.

In Committee on the Army (Annual) Bill in the House of Commons on April 19, the first subject dealt with was billeting, and complaint was made that the sums paid to licensed victuallers for providing soldiers with lodging accommodation and meals were insufficient. Colonel Seely recognised that the scheduled prices for accommodation should be revised, but explained that this could not be done this year.

A statement of interest was made by the Under Secretary for War on the clause authorising County Associations to direct that lists be prepared of horses for military purpoes. If any Association should refuse to accept the responsibility of providing for the classification and allocation of horses, the duty would devolve upon the police, but he anticipated that with very few exceptions the Associations would do what was required. The officers appointed to ascertain the number of horses available for mobilisation would be Yeomanry adjutants, remount officers on full pay on the retired list, and Territorial officers. It was, Colonel Seely affirmed, a complete delusion to suppose that there was a shortage of horses in the country, for there were at least three horses for one man in the event of mobilisation. According to the rough estimate of the police authorities, the total number of available horses, excluding stallions, brood mares, and animals under four years of age, was 1,600,000 After making necessary deductions he was justified in saying that there must be at least 450,000 horses suitable for military purposes in the United Kingdom, and the number required for the mobilisation both, of the Expeditionary Force and the Territorial Force, was of course very much smaller than that. Eventually, no doubt, mechanical transport would have the effect of reducing the number of horses required, but this reduction would probably not be as great as one might anticipate, and in no circumstances would fewer than 40,000 horses be wanted for the Expeditionary Force.

After various opinions had been expressed upon the proposal contained in the clause, Lord Tullibardine moved that as there were no County Associations in Ireland, the duty of preparing the horse census should be entrusted to some authority created by Parliament for the purpose. The work, he held, ought not to be left to the police.

Colonel Seely thought it unnecessary to make a change, as full information about the available Irish horses had always been obtained without difficulty. The amendment was pressed to a division, and rejected by 190 votes against 83.

Other points having been discussed, the Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time.

THE PLAGUE.

Discovery by an English Doctor.

A telegram from Mukden announces that Dr. Petrie, of the Lister Institute, the British delegate to the Plague Conference, discovered thirty-six fleas of very large size on twelve marmots. "This (says the "Times") is an important discovery, and provides a probable explanation of the method by which the plague infection is conveyed from the marmot to man.

The discovery will probably be found to have an important bearing upon the present inquiries into the origin of the recent epidemic of pneumonic plague in Manchuria. All medical experts upon the spot appear to have agreed that epidemic in some way originated among the species of marmot (Arctomys bobac), which exists in great numbers in the country traversed by the Manchurian Railway. These marmots, locally known as 'tarbagans,' are hunted for their skins, and for some years it has been known that plague raged among them every autumn. It was not known, however, from what form of plague they suffered, or how human beings became infected from them.

"Dr. Petrie has now demonstrated that the marmot is the host of fleas, presumably as a prelude to seeking to establish that in Manchuria the marmot flea has to a limited extent played the same part as the rat flea in India. The discovery was not unexpected, but it was by no means a foregone conclusion. There are over 400 known species of fleas, moreover, and only one or two of these species have up till now been proved to disseminate plague.

"In any case, it would be premature to assume that the discovery really carries us much nearer a solution of the mystery of the Manchurian epidemic. Dr. Petrie is far too cautious and experienced an investigator to claim to have read the riddle. What he has done is perhaps to have gone some way towards clearing up a single point."

HOME REMITTANCES.

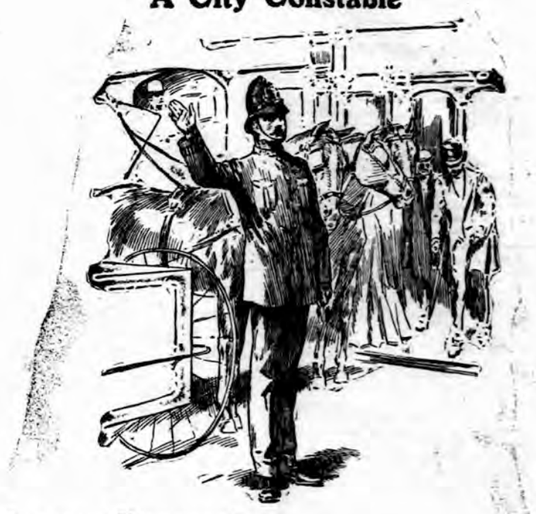
The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th April,

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,133,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 29th April 1911, by Council Bills ..... aE 2,771,533
Balance to be remitted from 30th April 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 14,361,767

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3,535 tons, Captain A Kobens, sailed on Friday for Calcutta with general and the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Patella, 3,501 tons, Captain J Nesbit, sailed on Friday for Aden Bay, with ballast.

The steamer Craigvar, 2,874 tons, Captain B C Edmonds, arrived in harbour on Friday from Melbourne, 15th March with a cargo of general and 284 horses.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, 2310 tons, Captain E Mason, arrived in harbour on Friday from Manchester April 2 via Liverpool with a general cargo and Capt Phelan, Mrs Baxter, Miss Lauder, Mr S de Souza and Mr T Silverias a passengers.

The steamer Bagdale, 1934 tons, Captain T R Kirby, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Mauritius, 21st April with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Isola, 2,180 tons, Captain G Eelsito, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hongkong 13th April via intermediate ports with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 23 deck passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer O'Balduino, 2684 tons, Captain D Maganzini, arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa April 7 with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt, 4207 tons, Captain F R Summers, arrived in harbour on Friday morning from London 13th April with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Moltkefels, 3284 tons, Captain Schneider, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N S Huddleston.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Surrey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 5.

Angus.....2320 Wakers .....T Morrison & Co
Brinkburn.....2429 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Budrie.....613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Barenfels.....3419 Engelagi .....W & A Graham & Co
Bagdale.....1934 Kirby.....
Clavercsk.....2440 Taylor...W & A Graham & Co
Craigard.....2128 Barnes.....T Morrison & Co
Craigvar.....2874 Edmonds.....
Egypt.....4207 Summers .....P & O Co
Fasilka.....2699 LeGrand .....M M & Co
Gymeric.....3558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Hild.....719 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Kalpoora.....2124 King.....M M & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham.....M M & Co
Locksley Hall.....2310 Mason.....Killick Nixon & Co
Nairn.....3627 Lassen .....Bombay Oo
Nurani .....2870 Crebbin .....T Morrison & Co
Persia .....4198 Haughton .....P & O Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Shirala.....3400 Gun-Cunningham , M M & Co
Watoonga.....1069 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	Antwerp	14-5	M M & Co
B Buffalo	2583	Cheltor	Hull via Karachi	12-5	J Finlay & Co
D&E Suvala	3410	Alton	N F	8-5	M M & Co
F Ischia	3480	Belsito	Hongkong	16-5	Rubattino L'ne
K Benda	2921	Millson	Baltimore	15-5	B A Willis
N Magician	3271	Harris	Liverpool	16-5	W & A Graham & Co
O Kanslor	2865	Schutt	Zanzibar	19-5	A S & Co
Q Markgraf	2325	Thie	Zanzibar	6-5	A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macnab...2952 Ridgway...N F NF...2 F & Co
2 Castalia.....4031 Hamilton...Liverpool..7-5... W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Cumming...3108 Gourlay ...Liverpool...6-5... W & A Graham & Co
4 D Balduino.....2684 Maganzini ...Genoa ..15-5... Rubattino Line
5 Moltkefels .....3084 Schneider...Karachi ...6-5... W & A Graham & Co
6 Homayun .....2152 Mahony.....Genoa.....10-5... B & P S N Co
7 Bohemia...3305 Gillhuber Trieste.16-5 A L S N Co
8 King Edward...2834 Dames...Antwerp.....6-5... W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Delhi.....4930 Bradshaw...Shanghai...10-5... P & O S N Co
12 Arabia ...4098 Palmer...London ..6-5.....P & O Co
16 Naddia.....1944 Handcock... ..Genoa.....6-5... W & A Graham & Co

30 ton Crane.

Clan Stuart.....2218 Walker ...Malabar Coast.....5-5... J Finlay & Co

H W P D

Kaveri.....552 Hossein.....B'nagar .....6-5... B S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Bagdale	Kirby	Mauritius, Apr 21
	Ischia	Belsito	Hongkong, Ap 15
5	D Balduino	Maganzini	Genoa, Apr 7
	Egypt	Summers	London, Apr 13
	Craigvar	Edmonds	Melbourne, Mar 15
	Locksley Hall	Mason	Manchester, Apr 2

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Lawada	LeGrand	Calcutta, &c
	Ceylon Maru	Pyne	Kobe, &c
	Clan Stuart	Walker	Tuticorin
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi

The steamer Moltkefels Schneider for Hamburg, &c obtained her pratique yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Benda for Liverpool, &c.
" Locksley Hall for Liverpool, &c.
" Naderi for Jedah.
" Istar for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
4	Flamingo	Calcutta
29	Sardinia	Calcutta
May 1	Clan Macneil	Galle
	Umta	Negapatam
2	Coconada	Rangoon
3	Tosata	Straits

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	9	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	12
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	3	9
Total	30	29	106
This day last year	46	40	132

The Army Council have approved of an addition to the establishment of each regiment of the Cavalry of the Line serving at home of one riding and four draught horses. The additional draught horses are intended for service with the second machine gun which is to be taken into use by home-serving regiments.

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FACING THE SEA.

FORT BOMBAY.

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A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case;
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg.	3 10 0	" "
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 6th May, 1911.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

FROM time to time discussions arise regarding the qualities, experience or education, requisite to accompany the title of Civil Engineer. In New York the Association of Civil Engineers refused to meet in the building that was erected to house the other branches of engineering, and recently Mr. E. B. Ellington, President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, tried to differentiate civil engineers, engaged in static work, from mechanical engineers who have to do with things that move. This distinction seems to have been propagated of late years by people who know very little of the basis on which the famous Institute of Civil Engineers was founded. Its charter clearly states that it was intended to cultivate "the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man." At the time of the formation of the Institute wind and water were the chief sources of power in nature with which engineers had to deal, and naturally shipbuilders and millwrights formed a large proportion of the members. There were also ironmasters, mine owners and makers of scientific instruments. Thirty years ago, one well known member, connected with gas and other works, had received all his mechanical training in Broadwood's piano factory and many members were machinery exporters who had been trained in an engineering workshop. The title of civil engineer was adopted to distinguish the members of the Institute from the military engineer whose work might be in fortification, roads railways, guns, buildings, vehicles or machinery. Of course, civil engineers existed before the Institute, and there are at present far more non-members of the trade than members of that body. Of late years more care is taken in admitting new members than was formerly the case, still the London edition of *American Machinist* says in a recent issue "Manufacturers of various kinds of machinery, bearing perhaps, a world-wide reputation, often gain admittance, but these men are not even mechanics. On the same lines every shareholder in an engine-building shop might claim membership. The man with money can usually gain admission wherever he wants to go."

During the past fifty years an enormous extension has taken place in every branch of engineering, and engineers have multiplied at such a rate that no association, established for the study and discussion of scientific subjects, could possibly accomodate them. Mechanical, hydraulic, mining, electrical, telegraphic, railway, marine, drainage, water supply, bridge and road engineers have all their specialities to study and discuss, and the whole art and science of engineering has become specialised, with the result that many associations are now necessary to accomodate them. But their members are no less civil engineers than any of the early members of the Institute of Civil Engineers, only, at the present time, they require for identification a further definition as to the branch of civil engineering they belong to, whether mechanical, electrical, hydraulic etc. Certain members of what Mr. Ellington proposes to define as the "static branch" have tried hard to convert their class into a caste of superior persons, who not only claim proprietary rights to the initials M.I.C.E., but would treat the plain C. E. as a colourable imitation that should be suppressed. These people do not know the history of their trade, which they persist in calling a profession, without any grounds of justification. A title that any mountebank may assume, cannot carry much distinction. In India it is remarkable how little the word trade is used, and how wonderful is the glamour of the word profession. Meanwhile the real professors seems to be abandoning the title to which under the existing state of the law they have no exclusive right.

The various institutes of engineering have done great service to the cause of applied science; they have furnished an appropriate arena for the discussion of new inventions and discoveries, and also for the meeting of men of congenial tastes and sympathies, but the same free trade sentiment that has prevented our Government from requiring civil engineers to hold a special license or diploma, seems to prevail in the engineering societies as regards the special quality of its members. The bulk of them will always be real engineers and no harm will be done if the public will understand that membership of any society whatever, may represent only one out of the many qualities that are desirable in its members. In India there is a widespread impression that an engineer must be capable of dealing with any branch of engineering, and certain engineers are unwise enough to encourage this impression, regardless of the risks they may run in undertaking work of which they have had no previous experience. The extension of public works in India requiring various specialists for their supervision is gradually correcting public opinion in this respect, and is also producing a class of men, whose local experience in the execution of important undertakings becomes a title of higher and more substantial value than any others. A desire to be elected to membership in an association containing the most eminent men of his class, is a laudable ambition among all young engineers, but they must not forget that in the choosing of a man to fill any special post, the initials of a learned society receive very little consideration when compared with the record of the work he has actually done.

LORD ROBERTS'S FACTS VS. SIR IAN HAMILTON'S FALLACIES.

"COMPULSORY Service" the joint production of General Sir Ian Hamilton and Lord Haldane has received a formidable, and to the professional mind, convincing reply from Lord Roberts and two collaborators, in the recently published work "Fallacies and Facts." The first edition of the book was exhausted two days after publication, which shows the interest taken by the public in this controversy. After reading Lord Roberts's book, we cannot help feeling sorry that a soldier, who has received so much honour as Sir Ian Hamilton, should have lent his pen to the side of the opportunists. He too, we must imagine, cannot but regret that he has pitted himself against three such experts as have produced "Fallacies and Facts." His inconsistencies are mercilessly exposed and it is very plainly shown that his present published opinions are totally at variance with those he has expressed on previous occasions. "Quantum mutatus ab illo" is an appropriate heading for the chapter which refers to Sir Ian Hamilton's change of front. Lord Roberts is inclined to deal with Sir Ian Hamilton more gently than do his two collaborators. In expressing his affection for him as a friend and his admiration for him as a soldier, Lord Roberts says that he would deem himself a traitor to his country, if he allowed such feelings to influence or lessen his efforts to expose the fallacies in the arguments addressed to the Secretary of State for War in "Compulsory Service". He strongly criticises the War Minister's selection of Sir Ian Hamilton to write on this "highly controversial question". Why is it? he asks, "that the Second Military Member and not the First has been asked to set forth his private and "unofficial" opinion? Why should not the public have the advantage of Lord Haldane's unofficial document originally prepared for my private information over the signature of the First Military member, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff?" Lord Roberts refrains from answering the question. If it was only an officer with a knowledge of recruiting that the War Minister was seeking there were available four late Adjutant Generals, each possessing a wider experience of the subject than could Sir Ian Hamilton. The first part of "Fallacies and Facts" written from the national and millitary point of view under the title of "The Nation's Peril" is from the pen of Lord Roberts alone. The second part deals with the existing naval and millitary situation, and the third "The Argument from History" shows how poor a grasp the author of "Compulsory Service" has of this part of his subject. As an instance we would Sir Ian Hamilton's unfortunate reference to the French levies in the war with Germany as an example of what hastily raised troops can do.

What are the facts? Sir Ian Hamilton cannot be ignorant of them. Out of a force of 140,000 gallant enough, but untrained, Frenchmen, only 80,000 survived at the end of a few weeks and they were driven across the Swiss frontier. This large force of Frenchmen was opposed to an army of 35,000 Germans, well trained in the art of war. Sir Ian Hamilton could not have read the German official account of that disastrous affair, or he certainly would not have quoted it as an example of what hastily trained troops can accomplish, nor to support his theory of the possibilities of enthusiasm against discipline. He has, as might be expected, found some who support his theories, particularly among those who insist on making national service a party question. They are not concerned with what views the writer may have formerly expressed so long as those he now puts forth are acceptable and suitable to the political situation. In their opinion he has but seen the error of his ways as did also Colonel Seely who, by the way, has gained much preferment since he turned his coat. Lord Roberts gives facts which appear to be irrefutable and exposes fallacies which for party purposes are joyfully received by a section of the public as undeniable truths. In comparing the two works "Compulsory Service" and "Fallacies and Facts," it would be advisable perhaps also to compare the two men who are responsible for them. The one the soldier specially selected to write what he must well know will be acceptable to his chief, and who in his writing shows himself to be completely at variance with his former expressed opinions and deductions, and to be but a dabbler as a student of military history from which he endeavours, though fails, to draw lessons in support of his theories. The other, a veteran soldier of vast experience who realising that the peril threatening his country is a real one, aged and warworn, though he be, gives up the years that might be spent in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, in endeavouring to make his countrymen realise how wholly inadequate are the measures adopted by the statesmen of the day for the defence of the nation.

CENTENARY OF A PENINSULAR VICTORY.

THE Duke of Wellington is remarkable among great generals for not being defeated in any battle, though he was engaged in so many, but in one of them he came perilously close to defeat at the hands of Massena, one of the most skilful of Napoleon's marshals. Of this battle, known in history from the village in the vicinity of which it was fought as that of Fuentes Onoro, yesterday was the centenary and it was duly celebrated, especially by the various regiments, which took part in it. dents. There were errors on both sides, but the English committed fewer errors and consequently won. Wellington was somewhat inactive in his Peninsular campaign at the beginning of the year; but having obtained some reinforcements in the spring he resolved upon a grand campaign in Spain and on leaving Portugal behind. But it was first necessary to secure his communications by taking the fortresses on the border between the two countries before he could proceed further. He, therefore, marched against two of these that lay in his way, Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo, and ordered his lieutenant, Beresford, to go against a third fortress, Badajos, and take it. This task was not so easy as it appeared, and took up Wellington's time during the rest of the year. He did not gain Ciudad Rodrigo till the January of the following year, and Beresford having failed in his attempt upon Badajos, he had to undertake its capture himself which he effected three months later. Against Almeida, however, he undertook operations first and Massena hearing of it, rallied his forces and was marching against Wellington when the two met near the village of Fuentes Onoro in the vicinity of Almeida. Massena at first gained great advantages which Napoleon would have used fatally against the English. Wellington himself acknowledged this, as he wrote: "If Boney had been there we should have been beaten." Massena was moreover stronger in numbers: he had forty thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry while his rival had thirty-two thousand of the former and only twelve hundred of the latter, and these cavalry too were most indifferent. Yet Massena was strangely hesitating. This has been attributed partly to his disappointment at being superseded by Marmont in the chief command and partly to negligence. But he was very badly served by his lieutenants, too, several of whom disregarded his instructions. Something like insubordination prevailed among his divisional commanders, who let slip several critical moments when victory was in their hands. Luck had much to do in giving this victory to Wellington, whose real error was in exaggerating Massena's sufferings during his retreat from the Torres Vedras lines and in consequently undertaking two operations at the same time. As Napier says, this error might have been his ruin had Marshal Bessieres cordially co-operated with Massena and sent to his aid his whole force of ten thousand instead of a paltry fifteen hundred. But, in spite of these errors on both sides, victory was narrowly snatched by English bravery. The French, too, claim this victory, but not on solid grounds. But the real test was that we gained our object in compelling the evacuation of Almeida, which followed this battle. But in spite of this it was the least decisive of the Peninsular fights. It was also costly as our losses were fifteen hundred men and officers, while about an equal number were slain on the other side.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA ON EDUCATION.

THE idea that a subject of an Indian Ruling Prince is at a disadvantage, compared with a subject of the British Indian Government, is commonly prevalent. But it cannot have much force in the dominions of the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. Judged by the utterances of His Highness, reproduced in our news columns yesterday, the subjects of Gwalior have much to congratulate themselves on, and we cannot but express our admiration of the capable exposition His Highness gave of the educational policy he has adopted and pursued for his State. His Highness, recognised the importance of widely disseminating the benefits of education among his subjects, almost as soon as he succeeded to the gadi, and with capable advice—adopted a liberal policy which he has since pursued with encouraging success. In the view of the Maharajah the ideal of education should be national; imperial, not personal. Its object should be the cohesion of the society or even the human race, and not its disruption. Viewed from the communal or parochial point of view, it ought certainly to make a community self-sufficient as regards the supply of its different wants, but it should have a higher outlook also and that is the harmonious adjustment of the relations between the various professions, creeds, races, etc., as dictated by the present stage of the world's progress. It should proceed upon the principle of division of labour, designed to accomplish one large ultimate object. That object, as his Highness shrewdly views the present requirements of India, is a peaceful pursuit of honest avocations, embracing the development of industries to provide occupation to the masses, accumulation of wealth for the supply of the general wants of the community and acquirement of the highest culture and knowledge for the good government of the country. That is the view, too of all who have studied aright the requirements of the present day. But we are glad to say that in his remarkable address, the Maharaja Scindia took occasion to indicate to the students what is required of them. The attributes with which the present day student is desired to be invested are obedience to law, joined to an active support of the instituted order, avoidance of petty disputes springing from factious considerations of race and colour, loyalty to the constituted authority, tempered by frank ventilation of honest convictions concerning matters of public nature, adherence to and belief in the customs and religion of the country, etc. All these moral qualities will flow naturally from the ideal of education, rightly directed, as His Highness has assured shall be the case in Gwalior,

THE ballot held on Friday, in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence on leave, of the Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt., resulted in the election of Mr. T. W. Birkett of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

EX-VICEROY OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 21.

It is possible, I hear, that the Earl of Minto will take the chair when Mr. Mark reads his paper before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts next month. Another public "function" over which the ex-Viceroy is to preside shortly is the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund and the managers of that excellent charity are looking forward to a substantial addition to their financial resources as the immediate consequence of having so popular a statesman as Chairman of their annual dinner. By the way people are beginning to ask what Lord Minto's future politically is to be. In the short interregnum between his return from Canada and his departure for India as well as before he went to the Dominion he took a rather active part on the Unionist side. Since he came home from India he has made no appearance on a political platform. I have no reason for supposing that Lord Minto is any less convinced a Unionist than he was previous to his being chosen as Viceroy, but if he is in no hurry to don the armour of party he is only like many others when they first come back from a country where none are for a party and all are for the State. To say that here all are for a party and none are for the State would be going too far; but there is a great deal too much of party in our public as well as private life, and this is particularly impressed on the mind after one has lived in India for a considerable time. If Lord Minto wants it he will, I imagine, have a post in the next Unionist Cabinet, which will surely be unique if it contains as conceivably it may three ex-Viceroys of India. There are now living five, or, if Lord Ampthill be included, six former Governors-General, all of whom save one sit on the same side of the House of Lords. The exception is of course Lord Elgin, who nowadays apparently does not often sit in any part of the gilded chamber and who, though he is too sensible to be sulking in his tent, has been unheard of in the political world since he was so unaccountably, and as some say so unceremoniously, excluded from the Liberal Cabinet when it was partially reconstructed upon the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. It almost looks as if there will be

MORE RECONSTRUCTION.

Even worse may happen if the coalition falls to pieces or its members for one cause or another become slack. It is pointed out by a prominent Liberal writer that if the unpaired Unionists had been present in force in the small hours of Wednesday morning the Government would actually have been put out or at any rate put in a minority *pro tempore*. The writer to whom I have alluded, proceeds to the length of threatening to publish the names of the defaulters if there should be a repetition of what occurred on Tuesday, when only 146 out of 272 Liberals turned up throughout the protracted and important sitting, while 17 "were away without any explanation given to the Whips." I should have thought that a less minatory tone than the one adopted by this writer would have sufficed, but after the hard things said lately about the domineering ways of the gentlemen whose duty it is to keep their respective teams up to the mark, perhaps the Whips think it more prudent to do their scolding by proxy. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in particular and the Labour leaders generally, have been subjected to a good deal of criticism at the annual Congress of their party for being, as it is alleged, the too humble servants of the Government; but the attack completely failed and for the time being at any rate the Ministry will not be defeated from this quarter. Nor are the Irish members weakening, and they have no reason to do as long as they are satisfied that the Veto Bill is only the means to the end which they desire. What will happen after the Veto Bill is passed—if it is passed—remains to be seen, and Mr. Asquith may have some trouble with the Scottish as well as the Welsh All Rounders. At a mass meeting which has been held in Edinburgh this week under the chairmanship of Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., the advocate of Home Rule for Scotland—they do not, however, exactly call it Home Rule, but that is what it means—were very defiant and one Mr. Pirie, the uncompromising representative of North Aberdeen, swore by all his gods that nothing in the world would induce him to vote for an Irish Home Rule Bill unless it was accompanied by an equally liberal measure for Scotland. "It is believed," says the Lobby correspondent of the *Globe* this evening, "that considerable difference of opinion exists even among the members of the Cabinet as to the advisability of extending the principles of Home Rule to Scotland and Wales." That does not seem unlikely.

In view of possible interesting developments, the article which the *Morning Post* published yesterday from "a Parliamentary correspondent" is interesting. "Ministerialists and even Cabinet Ministers," he says, "admit that things have not been going well with the Cabinet in the present Parliament. Were it not that the Veto Bill keeps the Coalition together there would have been open rupture before this. Even as it is, that rupture cannot be long delayed unless changes are made either in the constitution of the Cabinet or in the policy of some of the Government departments. The two departments against which the discontent among Government supporters is chiefly directed are the Board of Education and the Board of Agriculture, to which may be added that of the Lord Chancellor. The Government has been indeed exceptionally unfortunate in its Education Ministers ever since Mr. Birrell first assumed the control of that department, but none of the Presidents of the Board of Education has proved a more conspicuous failure than Mr. Runciman, who appears to have blundered almost all along the line. His ill-timed and ill-mannered defence of the notorious Holmes Circular has proved to be the last straw, and the Master of Elibank has been almost at his wit's ends to smooth the feathers which Mr. Runciman has ruffled." The writer then refers to the dissatisfaction felt by many Liberals because more use is not being made by the Board of Agriculture of the small Holdings Bill—a dissatisfaction that has actually led to the formation of a "cave"—and he points out that almost simultaneously with the outbreak of indignation against Lord Carrington has come a revulsion of feeling in favour of Sir Edward Strachey, the representative of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons. For a considerable period he was credited with being responsible for the indifference shown by the Board to the frequent and growing complaints of Government supporters. That impression has now been totally removed and now it is believed that if he had his way the Small Holdings Act would cease to be dead letter it now is. The English members who constitute the "cave" are confident they can, in any action they may determine to take, command the sympathy and in some measure, the support of a strong body of the Welsh members. The latter have a grievance of their own against Lord Carrington's department and an open breach was only just averted a short while ago. It is by no means certain that the differences which then existed have been finally composed. Lord Carrington, to do him justice, is not regarded even by the disaffected leaders themselves, as personally indisposed to meet their wishes by the more effective administration of his department in the matter of Small Holdings. But it is supposed that he permits the Board of Agriculture to be controlled by its permanent officials. 'If,' remarked one of the disaffected members to me yesterday, 'Lord Carrington cannot control his own department, Mr. Asquith must find someone who both can and will. We have suffered too much already to put up wit any more nonsense. The Government cannot afford to see this matter publicly raised in the House. We have things to say and facts to state which, if made public, would do lasting injury to the Government's prestige. Mr. Asquith himself knows it. He knows, too that if Lord Carrington remains at the Board of Agriculture we shall have no other course open but to challenge the Government on the administration of the Board. If you want to know what the result of such action on our part is likely to be you had better ask the Master of Elibank.' The matter is now occupying the serious attention of the Premier in consultation with the Chief Whip. To-day it looks as if the "cave" had carried their points, but what is to become of Lord Carrington? He is a most genial man and the best Chairman the great political club on the Thames Embankment has ever had, but—As to the Lord Chancellor I hope that he will not be thrown to the wolves because quite properly he declines to make every Tom Dick and Harry in the Liberal party a J. P. But he is being assailed by Mr. Neil Primrose and the juvenile member for the Wisbech Division seems to be able to make a greater impression upon Mr. Asquith than he would probably have done upon Mr. Asquith's predecessor who whatever his limitations—and they were not so great as is generally supposed—was no respecter of persons. Evidently this young man's *amour propre* has been wounded because the latter he recently wrote to Lord Loreburn was not even acknowledged. I do not wonder that it was not acknowledged. The present Lord Chancellor is not the sort of man who would brook impertinence even from the son of a belted Earl.

A SUFFRAGETTE CHECK.

Amongst the various political and semi-political bodies that hold their annual Conference in Easter week is the National Union of Teachers—teachers in elementary schools be it understood. As for the first time since the Union was established upwards of forty years ago, a lady is president and as the female teachers outnumbers the male teachers by 8,000 the occasion was thought a favourable one for a great demonstration in favour of "Votes for Women." But the best laid schemes of men and suffragists often came grief. At the opening of Wednesday's sitting, a motion was brought forward to suspend the standing orders to permit of a discussion on women suffrage, but after a heated interlude the proposal was rejected by an overwhelming majority. A similar attempt was made yesterday, but with the same result. On the first occasion the motion was introduced by a mere man at the instance of the Executive Committee. Yesterday, the ladies did the thing off their own bat as it were. One female teacher proposed and another seconded, but the conference remained unconvinced. The show of hands was unmistakably against the suffragists, but they—unwisely as it turned out—called for a division according to representations. The result was—For the motion 12,276; against, 40,653. "Are we down hearted?" the defeated party called out, and themselves replied, No. Well, if they are not down hearted they might well be so, for if in an assembly where women enormously preponderate a resolution in favour of women's suffrage is rejected by upwards of 28,000, the must be in a bad way.

OUR PASTORS AND MASTERS.

One does not look for gaiety conscious or unconscious at an Easter vestry meeting, but for some reason or other—probably the unaccustomed spell of sunshine we have enjoyed for more than a week past was something to do—the proceedings at these parochial gatherings have been in some cases much less prosaic than usual. "He is young and his hair is curly," said one Vicar in referring to his successor, and I have no doubt that these endowments will be quite agreeable to the lady parishioners even if, as I have no reason to believe, the new incumbent is not as learned as any Bishop in the days when the English episcopacy was more celebrated for its scholarship than it is in these times, or as eloquent as one of the great preachers of the past (there are alas! no great preachers of the present in any Church!) "I have to-day succeeded in persuading Mr. Whalley (one of the curates,) to suffer the loss of moustache and for the first time he appears before you without that unnecessary endowment." So said the Vicar of another Church, All Souls, Hatlesden, at his vestry meeting. Of course, the cheaper Press has improved the occasion and interviews with the vicar and the curates are provided for the serious-minded readers of the halfpenny papers. As to the momentous announcement about the removal of Mr. Whalley's "hirsute adornments" the vicar is reported as saying—that it was received with much applause. "It is eminently desirable in my opinion," continued the fastidious vicar, "that there should be unanimity of thought and action among the clergy here, and as Mr. Whalley was the only one of the five who was not clean-shaven, I have made representations to him since November last, when he first came among us, that he should come into line." Mr. Whalley's version of the matter is as follows:—"The fact is it was beginning to go grey. The vicar has certainly made some indirect allusions, but he has never made direct request that I should remove it! The late Dr. Maclagan, Archbishop of York, refused to ordain any candidates for the priesthood who wore a moustache. But I say that not all the bishops and vicars in England could compel me to remove my moustache if I had not reasons of my own for doing so." I wonder what first started the vogue—it came in several years ago and is still as prevalent as ever—for beardless faces. Whatever may be the reason we have in this little matter, ceased to imitate our Sovereigns as is still the practice, I believe, in a certain country, where loyalty of the population is not greater than it is in these isles.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE Earl of Minto was entertained, at a private dinner at Hawick, on April 18, by the members of the old Border Mounted Rifles, of which he was commanding officer for a number of years. The corps, which was formed in Roxburghshire in 1872, existed for about twenty years. The Earl of Dalkeith, who took command of the corps on the retirement of Lord Minto, presided, and there was a company of about forty gentlemen.

THE Punjab Frontier Force Dinner Club's Annual Dinner will take place at Grand Hotel Trafalgar Square, on Wednesday, June 7, at eight o'clock. Field-Marshal Earl Roberts will take the chair on this occasion.

INSURANCE. BY THE STATE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S BILL INTRODUCED.

Supported by All Political Parties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with cheers from both sides of the House, introduced, in a two hours' speech, an elaborate scheme of insurance against invalidity, sickness and unemployment.

He proposed that work-people should be compelled to contribute a weekly sum of fourpence, in the case of men, and threepence, in the case of women, to be deducted from their wages. The State would then contribute twopence and the employers threepence.

There would be special provision for the Army and Navy, and for teachers and civil servants; also a voluntary scheme would be arranged for workers working for themselves.

He estimated that there would be 13,100,000 compulsory, and 1,600,000 voluntary contributors, who would enjoy sick allowances and free doctoring, while the State would give the local authorities and hospitals £1,500,000 down, and a million yearly for consumptive sanatoria.

He anticipated that the insurance fund would eventually yield a surplus, enabling the granting of old age pensions at the age of sixty-five.

Regarding unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George said he proposed to deal only with the engineering and building trades. He proposed that workmen and employers should be compelled to pay twopence-halfpenny each week, the State to bear one fourth of the total cost.

The payment of benefit would not be made to those who were unemployed through misbehaviour, strikes or lock-outs. The scheme affected 2,400,000 men.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain supported the scheme.

First Reading Passed.

LONDON MAY 5.

Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Bill has been read a first time. Approval of its general principles is cordial and universal, though it is recognised that the subject bristles with complications, and involves many problems, the solution of which will require the greatest ingenuity.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in his peroration, voiced the sentiment of the House, by assuring Mr. Lloyd George of the goodwill and assistance of all sections of Parliament. The subject, he said was so vast and difficult, that it ought not to be made the subject of party strife.

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Macdonald gave their whole-hearted support on behalf of their respective parties.

Mr. Claude Lowther, as chairman of the Anti-Socialist Union, ridiculed the idea that it was a Socialist measure.

An unexpected feature, which is generally commended, is a thirty shilling benefit in maternity cases, conditional on women workers not returning to their work within a month of confinement.

LONDON, MAY 5,

State contributions to Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Scheme will amount to two and-a-half millions for the first year, rising to five and-a-half millions in the fourth year which will be the first full year of working of the scheme.

[The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily News," writing in mail week, forecasted the chief features of the scheme as follows:—

(1) The cost to be distributed between the State, the employer, and the insured person.

(2) Premiums to be collected quarterly from the employer, who will deduct the worker's share from his wages.

(3) No additional taxation to defray the cost of the scheme, but, on the other hand, if possible, no remission of existing taxes, direct or indirect.

(4) Insurance to cover (a) permanent invalidity; (b) occasional sickness; and (c) unemployment, but not death, which is left absolutely to existing companies.

(5) Scheme to apply to men and women not liable to income-tax, and to be as far as practicable, universal and compulsory. About 16 million persons are involved, of ages ranging from about 17 years to 70 years.

(6) If possible, one flat rate of premium or contribution for skilled and unskilled workers alike a minimum not too burdensome for any class in the community, however poor. Benefits may vary according to circumstances but the pension for permanent invalidity will be 5s. a week, if this can be arranged.

(7) Encouragement to workers to insure with unofficial agencies, trade unions, friendly societies and the like for benefits over and above the State minimum.

(8) Use of labour exchanges, post offices, trade unions, friendly societies, and possibly of other existing machinery, local and national, for the collection and administration of funds. There is reason to believe that the scheme has been and remains subject to modification on all these details.

(9) A careful and complete arrangement with the medical profession and the establishment of health lectures, tuberculosis sanatoria and a persistent propaganda against preventable disease.]

THE VETO BILL.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Mr. Asquith has given notice of a motion to finish the third reading of the Veto Bill by the 11th instant.

SOUTH PERSIAN RAILWAY.

British Application for Option.

LONDON, MAY 4.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey announced that the Government had applied to Persia for an option to construct a railway in the south-west of Persia, with British capital.

Sir Edward Grey added, "I cannot, at present, make a statement regarding the terms of the application, or the nature of the reply."

MEXICAN INSURRECTION.

Outbreak of Intermittent Fighting.

INSURGENTS NEAR THE CAPITAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, MAY 5.

There is renewed anxiety regarding the situation in Mexico, where intermittent fighting has been proceeding despite the armistice. Bands of insurgents have appeared in the vicinity of the capital.

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

Washington, April 16.

Though less grave than the first Press despatches from the frontier made it out, the Douglas-Agua Prieto incident accentuates the delicacy and difficulty of the American position in regard to the Mexican insurrection. No American troops crossed the frontier on Friday, and none are likely to do so, unless Congress orders the move or unless some quite exceptional situation arises. The report seems to have been based on the action of an American officer who entered Mexico, to try to persuade the Federals to desist from a hopeless contest. The American troops simply lined the American side of the border in the attempt to make sightseers from Douglas realize that discretion was the better part of a curiosity to which, so far as can be gathered, the American casualties were mainly due.

Washington, April 19.

The Mexican outlook is a little brighter this afternoon than it has been for some days. The American Ambassador in Mexico City informs the State Department of the possibility of an armistice between the Federals and the Insurrectionaries. The reports from the frontier indicate a pause in the military activities on both sides. But an armistice still has to be arranged, and the negotiations which it would presumably inaugurate will have to be brought to a successful termination.

Washington, April 20.

According to a telegram from El Paso, General Madero has refused to agree to the armistice about which there was so much talk yesterday in official and newspaper despatches. This news, together with the publication of what purported to be part of the reply of the Mexican Government to the representations of Washington about the necessity of avoiding combats upon the international line, causes the situation to be again described in many quarters as "acute." As a matter of fact, things remain much as they were. Extracts of the Mexican reply are published from Mexico City, and their rather aggressive and unresponsive tone is thought here to be due to considerations of domestic politics. It is authoritatively asserted at the White House that the President has received an assurance of the definite nature which he wants. General Madero's refusal of the proffered armistice was not unexpected.

New York, April 20.

The following telegram has been received from El Paso:—

"The revolutionists have formally demanded the surrender of Ciudad Juarez within 24 hours."

A small band of insurrectors appeared on the river front opposite El Paso this morning. The rest of the rebel army is in the hills waiting till the evening to see whether Colonel Navarro, the commander of the Federal forces at Juarez, will surrender. Juarez is well prepared for an attack, and, according to American military officers, should make a brave resistance, with its 750 defenders, against Madero's force, which is estimated at 1,940 men.

New York, April 17, 4.30 p.m.

A telegram from Agua Prieta states that the first attempt made by 1,500 Federals to re-take the town which is held by 1,000 rebels resulted in their repulse after four hours' hard fighting. The rebel estimates give 75 Federals and 20 rebels killed. The attack was resumed at 11.

New York, April 18.

A telegram from Agua Prieta states that the rebels evacuated the town, because they had exhausted their ammunition. They were also seriously handicapped by the lack of provisions. The American frontier was so closely guarded that neither the cartridges nor the food from Douglas, upon which they had counted, could be taken across. Only yesterday American Army officers acting in conjunction with the United States Secret Service, confiscated in Douglas 20,000 rounds of ammunition destined for Agua Prieta.

A telegram from Chihuahua states that Senores Madero, father and son, and Senor Hernandez, semi-officially representing the Mexican Government, have arrived there with the object of inducing the two parties to consent to terms of peace.

A telegram from Agua Prieta states that three columns of troops are advancing from the west. They are believed to be rebels under the command of Juan Cabral combined with members of the insurgent garrison of Agua Prieta, who evacuated the town. The Federal outposts have opened fire on them.

Washington, April 19.

The State Department learns that the Mexican rebels have captured Santiago Papasquiaros, in the State of Durango. The losses both sides exceeded a hundred.

President Taft to-day received Senor Zamacona, the new Mexican Ambassador, who in a formal speech predicted that peace would soon be restored in Mexico. President Taft replied that the people of the United States fervently hoped so.

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

Senor Gomez, the Mexican rebel leader, has admitted that he has proposed an armistice and received a favourable reply.

THE SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

Renewed Disturbances.

LONDON, MAY 4.

There have been renewed disturbances in the strike area in the Rhondda Valley. Several police and rioters have been injured.

TURKISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Victory for Conservative Party.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 5.

Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, has resigned and other ministers, also representing the advanced section of the Young Turks, are expected to resign, as the result of dissensions within the party, which resulted in a victory of the Conservatives.

BRITISH ARMY AIRSHIP.

Completely Wrecked on Trial Trip.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Lebaudy Army airship was wrecked at Farnborough to-day.

The airship had been under repair since its accident last October, and was making its first trial. While descending, it got out of control and fouled some trees. The envelope burst with a loud report, and the airship now lies a complete wreck, enveloping a three-storey house on the Farnborough Road.

The crew of seven escaped with a severe shaking.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Walter Savill, a Director of the Shaw, Savill Line.

INDIAN TEA FOR CHINA.

Criticism on Proposed Prevention.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5

There is a special article in the *Times* financial supplement of to-day on the future of China's tea trade. The article is based on the announcement made on March 17th in the *Englishman* newspaper and says it ought to be made clear to Chinese authorities that proposed prevention of importation of tea into China would injure us.

The article sums up its conclusions from a careful study of all conditions as follows:—

"First. China's tea may be wanted in future somewhat more perhaps than of recent years; secondly, the Chinese export trade will only be helped to a small extent by the reduction of transit and other duties; thirdly, anything approaching serious interference with the importation of our tea for their factories by our Russian friends will be over-ruled if their Ambassador is properly supported by the British Government."

COTTON SUPPLY FOR LANCASHIRE.

Organised Movement to Obtain Supplies.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The *Times*, in a special article, to-day, states that enquiries in well-informed circles in Manchester indicate the definite intention of the Fine Cotton Spinners Association to acquire by a separate or a subsidiary enterprise a plantation in the Mississippi Delta from which the important British interests concerned would augment their supplies of longstaple cotton.

The Scheme is believed to be only the first step of an important movement to enable the undertaking to obtain supplies from plantations in which it will hold a controlling interest, whether the situation of the plantations is in the United States or British territory.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Big Demand from Britain.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The *Times* states that the Redmondites claim from Britain a lump-sum of fifteen millions sterling as a nest-egg to start the Irish Exchequer, apart from annual contribution. This, with the question as to the extent of Irish representation at Westminster, raises difficulties.

WEST BROMWICH ELECTION PETITION.

Unionist Retains Seat.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Viscount Lewisham (Unionist) retains the West Bromwich seat by 5,010 votes to 5,008 polled by Dr. Hazel (Liberal.)

[The hearing began on April 27 of the petition of Dr. Hazel against the election of Viscount Lewisham, it being alleged that the votes were miscounted, that many were invalid, and that some voters were improperly influenced.]

OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Notts beat the M. C. C. at Lords by 63 runs.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Surrey beat Warwickshire at the Oval to-day by an innings and 46 runs.

POLO IN AMERICA.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Captain Wilson played for the Americans in the match at Lakewood, yesterday, and scored three goals, including the winning goal.

The visitors are frequent and welcome guests at the residences of Mr. Gould and other prominent Americans.

[A New York correspondent writes in mail week:—The British polo players who are practising at Lakewood for the international cup matches continue to attract large crowds, who eagerly study their play with a view of forming a judgment on the prospects of the forthcoming contest. In the second practice match between the Meadowbrook four and a "green" team composed of Captains Lloyd and Wilson, with Mr. Stoddart and Mr. Foxhall Keene, the general opinion was that the Englishmen are not yet in championship form. Their ponies do not appear to have struck a fast gait as yet, for they were considerably slower than those of the Americans. This is attributed to the fact that since leaving England, the ponies have had no exercise on the polo field. They are being fed on oats imported from England. Towards the end of the game, when Mr. Stoddart and Mr. Keene were replaced by Mr. R. L. Agassiz and Mr. Malcolm Stevenson, the Englishmen showed greatly improved form, but they were both, however, holding back apparently with the idea of getting acquainted with their opponents' method of play. The match closed with a victory for Meadowbrook by seven points.]

RACING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 5,

The Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes betting is as follows:—

2 to 1 against The Story
6 to 1 against Winkipop
8 to 1 against Rochester
10 to 1 against Buckwheat
100 to 8 against Dandy Pat and Wolf Land.

Betting on the Derby.

2 to 1 against Sunstar.
6 to 1 against King William.
100 to 8 against Pietri and Paryxus.
20 to 1 against Sobieski and Adam Bede.
28 to 1 against Feramorz.
100 to 3 against Bird of March.
40 to 1 against Adamite.

A resolution on the administration of the Cooperative Credit Societies Act during 1909 and 1910 is published at Simla.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Draft of New Treaty Nearly Ready.

WASHINGTON, MAY 5.

It is authoritatively stated that the draft of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty will be ready for submission to Britain in a fortnight.

It is declared that nowhere has an accurate outline of the treaty appeared.

CORONATION INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Concessions to Volunteers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

All the Volunteer officers who have been detailed to attend the Coronation ceremonies in London, with the exception of 15, are either already in England or on their way to that country. Fifteen alone have applied for passage which has been allotted in the "Dufferin." As on the occasion of the Coronation in 1902, all volunteer officers will be required to make their own arrangements in England, receiving the deputation allowance of £1 a day during the stay of the Indian Contingent there. Those embarking or returning with the contingent from England will be provided with free passages by rail at home also in India, i.e. to and from Bombay to their stations and will in addition, when travelling in India or while detained at Bombay be allowed Rs. 4 a day.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 4.

An attempt was made on Thursday night to burgle the safe in the Poona Divisional Staff Office. Entrance was effected by removing a couple of panes of glass from the window of the Chief Clerk's office after which the burglar or burglars made great effort to burst open the safe, the brass handle and the plate in front of the keyhole were both knocked off, but all attempts to burst the safe open proved unvailing, the burglar apparently injuring his hand in the process, as blood stains were found near the safe. As all efforts proved futile the burglars apparently withdrew disappointed. The police are now searching for the man with the injured thum.

DEATH FROM HEAT STROKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 5.

Staff Sergeant Seddon of the Barrack Department died yesterday from a heat stroke. He felt ill during the afternoon and left his office and went home. At about 4-30 p.m. he rolled out of his bed in fit on to the stone floor and died a few minutes afterwards. He was 48 years of age and was enlisted in the Field Artillery in 1884, joined the Barrack Department at Lahore in 1898. He came to Secunderabad in 1909 and was fourth on the list for promotion to warrant rank.

CHOLERA AT SECUNDERABAD.

No more Cases In the Garrison

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 5.

No fresh case of cholera is reported in the Garrison at Secunderabad. The native driver of the 9th Ammunition Column who died on Wednesday was the last case. The 9th Ammunition Column has been placed in segregation and orders are issued forbidding men and women from attending public functions for three weeks. Gunner Lewis who was sent to hospital on Wednesday is on the way to recovery.

FORESTS AND IRRIGATION.

Retention of Atmospheric Moisture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

A circular letter has been addressed by the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, to all the local Governments or administrations giving particulars of the recent investigations in India on the subject of the relation between forests and the retention of atmospheric moisture and soil-moisture and suggesting for their enquiries in the matter.

The conclusions so far arrived at are: (1) That the influence of forests on the rainfall is probably small; on the other hand, the denudation of the soil owing to the destruction of forests may, so far as India is concerned, be looked on as an established fact. (2) That the observations so far made do not provide sufficient information to justify any change in the principles on which the forest policy of the Government has hitherto been based.

SIMLA CONSERVANCY TAX.

Coolies and Porters on Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

During the last two day, large gangs of coolies left the station and great difficulties were experienced to secure the services of jab porters and rickshaw coolies. A number of Sirmuri and Gharwal coolies left this morning, as they declined to pay the Conservancy Tax. This tax however, has cleared Simla of the beggar nuisance and stopped the influx of the professional beggars, who used to come up annually from the adjoining districts of the Punjab.

RANGOON CHIEF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Mr. Rodford Young, Bar.-at-Law, will officiate as Judge of the Chief Court, Rangoon, vice the late Mr. Justice Bell.

MAJOR SIR JOHN MILBANKE, V.C., late 10th Hussars, will surprise many who were acquainted with him in this country by appearing in a new character at Home as the "Financial Editor" of "London Opinion." Sir John Milbanke has the reputation of doing very thoroughly whatever he may put his hand to so those seeking his advice on financial matters may be assured that they will get his best.

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THE ROYAL DYNASTY.

By A. C. Fox-Davies.

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Editor of "Armorial Families"; Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, "Their Majesties' Court," &c., &c.

THE flight of King Manoel from Portugal and the assassination of his father, the abdication of King Milan, and the murder of the late King and Queen of Servia, the Empress of Austria and many another European ruler, all only indicate the peril of a throne. All justify the ancient observation "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Once in the execution of Charles I, has this country seen "red" and stained its hands in blood, but the exclusion of James II and the Stuart line has left us, like most other States, with a pretender, the Princess Mary of Bavaria, who fortunately for our internal peace, strenuously declines to pretend.

In this country we start our history with a knowledge of William the Conqueror, who wrested the throne from King Harold, the only elected king we ever had. Some of us have heard of Alfred the Great, though it is to be feared that if he had never burnt those cakes his fame would have been less. Matilda, the wife of the Conqueror, was a descendant, though not the heir of Alfred, but the Plantagenet kings were more nearly the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty through the marriage of Henry I with Matilda, daughter of Malcolm Cammore and Margaret, sister and heir of Edgar Atheling.

If Robert Bruce were the senior amongst the surviving co-heirs when he succeeded to the throne of Scotland, the Stuarts really were the right heirs not only of the ancient kings of Scotland but also of the Saxon kings of England, as well as of the Plantagenets and the Tudors.

William Rufus, slain in the New Forest, the murder of Prince Arthur, Edward II murdered in Berkeley Castle, Richard II murdered at Pontefract, Henry II murdered in the Tower of London, Edward V murdered with his brother in the Tower, Richard III killed at the battle of Bosworth, and Charles I beheaded in Whitehall, are our own list of tragedies in the contest for the Crown, and yet Charles I had united in his person the heirships of the dynasties which had preceded him. But the story goes that James I was not a Stuart at all, but a changeling, and that the infant child of Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley died, and was buried at the foot of a staircase in Holyrood Palace. The skeleton of a child was found there, but there are unromantic antiquaries who cynically point out that no reference to any such tradition can be traced until after the finding of the skeleton.

The alliances, matrimonial and otherwise, of Charles II open a wide field of romance, for there is more than can be dismissed lightly in the suggestion that the Duke of Monmouth may have been a legitimate son of Charles II.

And there is a weird legend of the marriage of Queen Elizabeth and Leicester, and the birth of a son—Bacon. There are cryptograms in Shakespeare to prove it, and only within the last few weeks a book has been published to prove that Queen Elizabeth was really a man.

But for good or ill this country made an end of Divine Right when James II left us, and Dutch William was put upon the throne, and the Georges rule us by virtue of the Act of Settlement, an Act passed in the Commons by a majority of one—and that one a drunken Welsh Member, who voted in the wrong lobby by mistake.

When Culloden had finally shattered the hopes of the Stuarts, dynastic troubles in this country came to an end, and the last of the direct line of the Stuarts, Cardinal York, bequeathed such of the regalia as remained in his hands to King George III. The Legitimist claim, which cites Princess Mary of Bavaria as the true heir, is merely a matter of interesting antiquarian research.

With the death of Queen Victoria, the dynasty of Guelph or Brunswick—whichever may be its more correct description—came to an end, and with King Edward VII began the dynasty of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—through which house King George traces his real male pedigree.

As a male descent the King of England shares it in common with the kings of Saxony, Belgium and Portugal, all of whom are closely related to him, and that pedigree running back as it does to the remotest historical antiquity, is probably the finest and most authentic continuous male descent now known.

The pedigrees of the Emperor of Japan and the Negus of Abyssinia are assented to be of far greater length, but it is doubtful how far Oriental authentication can be compared with European.

Wittekind the Great, the first Duke of Saxony, died in the year 807. He fought with Charlemagne, and one wonders whether it ever dawned on either of those two antagonists that their blood would mingle in the future, and that a time would come when their descendants would sit on every Christian throne in Europe. Did Charlemagne, when he finally conquered Wittekind, ever think that his own line would be overthrown, whilst the line of his vanquished foe would rule the greatest Empire the world has ever known?

From Wittekind I, descended Theodoric II, Count of Wettin and Landsberg, who died 1034, having married Matilda, daughter of the Margrave of Meissen, by whom he had a son Thimo, whose son Conrad, married Lintgardis, sister of the Emperor Conrad III. He was invested with the dignity of Margrave of Meissen by the Emperor Lothair, who also gave him the Margraves of Lower Lusasia in 1136.

To Conrad "the Great" succeeded his son Otho "the rich," and grandson Albert "the proud," who was poisoned by one of his servants in 1195, being succeeded by his brother Theodore who in his turn was poisoned in 1222. Theodore, who was also Count of Weissenfels, married the heiress of Thuringia, Judith, daughter of Herman the Landgrave, a direct descendant of Charlemagne.

Henry, their son succeeded his father as Margrave of Meissen and his mother as Landgrave of Thuringia, was surnamed "the Illustrious" and married a daughter of the Duke of Austria. Albert "the froward" their son had trouble with his wife, a daughter of the Emperor Frederick II. She preferred flight to assassination, and one of her ladies, Cunigund von Eisenberg, took her place. Albert died in 1314, and was succeeded by his son Frederick I, his grandson Frederick "the grave," and great grandson Frederick "the valiant," whose wife brought him Coburg. He died in 1380.

His son Frederick "the warlike" reigned jointly with his brothers as Margrave of Meissen, and with them purchased Saalfeld. In 1422 the Duchy of Upper Saxony, together with the dignities of Elector, and Arch-Marshal of the Roman Empire, which were attached to the Duchy devolved on this Frederick, who married a daughter of the Duke of Brunswick and died in 1428.

His son Frederick "the gentle" married a daughter of Ernest, Archduke of Austria, and had two sons, Ernest and Albert, from whom are traced the two great divisions of the House of Saxony, which are still known as the Ernestine and Albertine lines. In the division between them, after reigning jointly for twenty years, Ernest took Thuringia with the electoral dignity, and it is with him that we are concerned. Albert became Margrave of Meissen, and from him the King of Saxony descends.

Ernest, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Bavaria, had two sons, the elder being Frederick "the Wise," who founded the University of Wittenberg, and was the protector of Martin Luther. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother John "the Constant," whose first wife was Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

Their son, John Frederick "the Magnanimous," taken prisoner at the battle of Mulberg, in 1547, was deprived of the Electorate. He married Sybilla, the sister of that Anne of Cleves, who for the brief space of some six months held the unhappy post of wife to our own King Henry VIII.

They had two sons, John Frederick, Duke and founder of the line of Saxe Gotha, which became extinct in 1638, and John William, the founder of the house of Saxe-Weimar. He is, in this country, chiefly notable for his proposal to Queen Elizabeth. She having flatly refused, a substitute was found in Dorothy, daughter of the Elector Palatine. Their younger son, John, Duke of Weimar had a ninth son, Ernest "the Pious," founder of the modern house of Saxe-Gotha, who was the father of seven sons, Frederick of Saxe-Gotha, Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, Henry of Saxe-Romhild, Christian of Saxe-Eisenberg, Ernest of Saxe-Hildburghausen, and John Ernest of Saxe-Saalfeld.

Of these seven, the lines of Frederick, Albert Henry, and Christian, are all now extinct, and Ernest was the ancestor of the present Saxe-Altenburg line.

The younger son of John Ernest, by his second wife, was Francis Josias, Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld and Coburg, who was succeeded in turn by his son Ernest Frederick and his grandson Francis Frederick, who, by his wife, a daughter of Count Henry XXIV of Reuss, had three sons and two daughters.

The eldest son, Ernest Frederick, succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, but the second son, Ferdinand, was the father of Ferdinand, who married Maria da Gloria, Queen of Portugal, and was ancestor of King Manuel.

The third son, Leopold, married the Princess Charlotte of Wales, only child of George IV. He was elected King of the Belgians in 1831, and for his second wife married a daughter of Louis Phillippe.

Of the two daughters above referred to, one married a Russian Grand Duke, but the other, Mary Louisa Victoria, married first the Prince of Leiningen, and, secondly, the Duke of Kent, by whom she was the mother of Queen Victoria. It is in this way that the Gleichen family, who descend from the first marriage of the Duchess of Kent, are so closely related to our own Royal Family.

Ernest Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, had two sons, Ernest, who succeeded his father as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Albert, the late Prince Consort, who married his first cousin, Queen, Victoria, and predeceased his brother. At the death of Duke Ernest, King Edward, then Prince of Wales, renounced for himself and his issue the succession to the Duchy, which then passed to the late Duke of Edinburgh. His only son, Prince Alfred, died, in the lifetime of the Duke, so that at the Duke of Edinburgh's death an heir had again to be sought. Both the Duke of Connaught and his son, Prince Arthur, renounced their right of succession, and the Duchy then passed to the young Duke of Albany, who is now the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

All the descendants of the Prince Consort have borne over the Royal Arms of Great Britain and Ireland an inescutcheon of the arms of Saxony, the crown of rue in bend vert upon the barry field of gold and black, but King Edward and King George both, on succeeding to the Crown, dropped it. All the other members of the Royal Family who are descendants of Queen Victoria continue its use, and are Dukes and Duchesses of Saxony, and Princes and Princesses of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Her Majesty the Queen, daughter of the late Duke of Teck, is in her own right entitled to quarter the arms of England through her mother, who, in her issue, became at the death of the late Duke of Cambridge an heiress of the Cambridge line. But these are the old George III Royal Arms, with the inescutcheon of Hanover.

BASSEIN FORT.

Humming a merry madrigal
The sentinel of Portugal
Look'd down from his high post, and sought
The bustling traders, as they brought
Choice merchandise, from every land
Collected, and upon the strand
Uncorded precious bales, and made
Great traffic in the mango glade
With silken wares and fabrics rich
Of rich brocade and dazzling gold.
And then the warder wistfully
Scann'd the sad Arabian Sea,
His homeward way, whose waters lapp'd
The very fortress. So enwrapp'd
In fancy he beheld again
The banks of Tagus; on the plain
Saw rising from the vine-clad earth
His hut, the wealth of Indies worth.
The vision sped; he curs'd the chance
Which shew'd him exile as romance.
Why had he warr'd against the Turk,
Or join'd the flag of Albuquerque?
Thus on the rampart of Bassein
He mus'd on things that might have been.

Long since that sentinel is dead,
And all the busy life is fled
From that proud fort. The fig-tree shoots
Between its crevices her roots.
Where once a gallant armament
Paraded, and to battle went,
Now yellow crotons court the glare,
And creepers make the stones less bare;
Grey squirrels in the ruin'd churches
Pursue like Vandals their researches,
And rioting at the altar's edge
Commit unconscious sacrilege.
Beneath a leafy winding-sheet
The citadel lies slumbering sweet,
As if by Heaven's recompense
More lovely grown in decadence.
Vanish'd the pomp, the martial throng;
But beauty lingers, and is strong.

B.

MAGISTRATE STRUCK WITH A SHOE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

On Thursday, Mr. Bagchi, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was struck with a shoe by an accused who had the missile concealed in his waist cloth. The shoe was a patent leather one and of swadeshi make, it struck the Magistrate on the left shoulder and fell lightly on the dais. The accused was at once overpowered and taken before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The man Shaik Kanoo, along with another named Gobindo Biswas, was charged with dishonestly receiving piece-goods.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, of the Punjab, with Mrs. Doule will leave on Tuesday evening next, for Simla, and proceed by motor from Kalka to Simla.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Plans for Calcutta Reception.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A meeting of the members of the Indian Sangit Samaj of Calcutta will be held this evening, to consider arrangments to be made by them in celebrating the Royal visit here. It is understood that the most elaborate arrangements will be made for feeding the poor of Calcutta, and it is estimated that a sum of five lakhs of rupees will be required for it. It is also surmised that the Hindu ceremony known as "Tuladhan" of weighing of their Majesties in gold, will be performed.

Ordinarily, a king, on coming to the throne, according to Hindu ideas, would have to perform this ceremony. The metals were always taken from the State Treasury on such occasions, but in the present instance the "Sangit Samaj" proposed to furnish the gold for the weighing ceremony. If their Majesties should approve, the King and Queen will be requested to don Hindu costume. The King will step into a monster scale and gold will be placed on the other side. Her Majesty the Queen, will also go through the same ceremony. After the weighing, Brahmins will pronounce the benediction.

Nothing, however, has been settled definitely, and, before anything is done the King's sanction will be taken for the programme of ritual. It is estimated that about three maunds of gold will be required in all for the ceremony. After the weighing is over, the gold will be devoted to the construction of some memorial of public utility and the balance will be given away in alms to the poor.

ALLEGED POISONING.

Native Princess Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 5.

The case in which Sardarni Bhagwan Kuar, commonly known as the Rani Sahiba, a distant male relation of hers, and three maidservants, were committed to the sessions at Amritsar on a charge of murder by poisoning of one Khan Chand, is going on from day to day at Amritsar. An application for bail was made to the Chief Court, but was refused so all the accused are in custody. The accused plead not guilty and a number of witnesses have been examined. Mr. Broadway, Assistant Legal Remembrancer is leading the prosecution, while Mr. Arthur Grey stands for the defence.

Colonel Smith, Civil Surgeon of Amritsar was examined yesterday and said he had known cases of suicide through disappointment, and there was nothing in the case to show whether or not suicide had been committed.

Mr. Lumsden, Deputy Commissioner, deposed to finding the corpse inside the Rani's carriage when he came to enquire and he was told by the Rani that the door of her carriage was suddenly thrust open and the bundle containing a corpse pushed inside while she was going out for a morning drive with her attendants, and that it was the work of some enemy.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police and other witnesses were also examined.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

The Foreign Office has issued the following Press communique:—Consequent on the appointment of the Hon'ble Lieut-Colonel L. Ramsay, C. I. E., as Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel A.P. Pinhey, C.S.I. C. I. E., has been appointed as Resident in Kashmir. Colonel Pinhey will, however, for the present, continue to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad, Lieut.-Colonel K. D. Erskine, C.I.E., continuing to officiate as Resident in Kashmir.

GANG OF RIOTERS DISPERSED.

Arrest of Famous Marava Leader.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, MAY 5.

The Joint Magistrate of Shermadevi, Mr. Tampoe, I. C. S. yesterday, committed Palveas Tevan, a notorious Marava leader and his gang who were again put up on a charge of rioting armed with deadly weapons and causing grievous hurt to police officers. The facts of the case, briefly, were that the day after the attack was contemplated on Dirawia Tevan, the accused collected together in the house of their leader and resisted their arms, with the result that a serious fracas ensued, in which several men of both sides were more or less severely injured and one head-constable was stabbed in the abdomen, while another received a cut on his leg. The accused after this, barricaded themselves in the house of their leader, where the police had to open fire under instructions from the District Magistrate.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 5.

There will be a football tournament for British troops and hockey tournament for the Indian troops at Delhi.

SOLDIER SENTENCED FOR CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 5.

Mr. Richards J. P., to-day sentenced Private Yardley, 14th Hussars, a clerk in the Brigade Office, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating in the local market a firm of purveyors in respect of goods valued at Rs. 400, which he ordered on behalf of the Brigade Staff Office Clerks' Mess at the time when he was not their caterer.

WITH reference to recent unfavourable reports regarding Mr. Lloyd George's health, Dr. Livingstone Davies, his medical attendant at Criccieth, authorises the statement that these reports are an invention. Mr. Lloyd George, whose improvement has been rapid, is now practically restored to health, and is able to smoke again.

THE annual dinner of the Gurkha Brigade will take place at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on Thursday, June, 8 General Sir R. Sale-Hill, K.C.B., in the chair. Lord Kitchener has accepted the invitation of the Club. Officers intending to be present should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. M. Hale, 9 Pall Mall, S. W.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, April 21.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A HUGE GUN.

The "Zeit" announces that the Skoda works at Pilsen have constructed a colossal howitzer of 42 centimetres (15·289in.) calibre. The new weapon, which carries a projectile of 800 kilogrammes (1,322·76lb.), is destined for the defence of the Austro-Hungarian coast against an eventual attack by Dreadnoughts. The "Zeit" states further that preliminary trials are being conducted with a 12-centimetre steel gun for the Austro-Hungarian heavy field artillery.

BELGIUM.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.

At the annual congress of the Socialist Party and at a congress of Young Liberals, it was decided to organize a movement against the Government's education policy. The Schoolmasters' Federation has also held a largely-attended meeting of protest against the Government's scheme, which violates the principle of compulsory education and jeopardizes communal autonomy. The next elections will turn on the education question.

TOWN HALL BURNT DOWN.

A fire has destroyed the Town Hall at Schaerbeek, a suburb of Brussels. The building was of great value and contained many pictures, Gobelin tapestries, and other works of art, all of which were burnt. It is believed that the fire was wilfully caused.

CHILE.

VISIT OF BRITISH WARSHIPS.

The British warships left Valparaiso on Tuesday morning. It is felt that the whole visit has been the most complete success, and that the British Government was wise in sending two cruisers. To have sent a Dreadnought would have given people an excuse for saying that it was intended as an advertisement with a view to tenders in naval construction.

CHINA.

A COURT RECEPTION.

An audience was granted on Tuesday by the boy Emperor and Empress Dowager and various Princesses to several European ladies. The Emperor's mother was not present, her relative rank being difficult to determine. The Emperor wore a hat with the famous pearl whose loss would bode disaster to the dynasty. The service was excellent, and there was an unusually large number of eunuchs in attendance. After luncheon the foreign ladies had the honour of being conducted over the Empress Dowager's private apartments by the chief eunuch himself.

THE ANTI-PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

In the course of the anti-plague conference which is sitting at Mukden the British and Chinese representatives declared that preventive measures were of little use in cases of pneumonic lung plague. Professor Sabolnin, however, pointed out the brilliant results which had been achieved by the use of such measures at Kharbin, and Professor Kitasato said that the preventive measures adopted at Port Arthur on the model of those taken at Kharbin had shown equally good results.

FRANCE.

SOCIALISTS AND MINISTRIES.

The annual Congress of French Socialists has reaffirmed the decision of the Amsterdam Socialist Congress, to the effect that no Parliamentary representative of the Social Democracy should ever again become a member of a bourgeois Ministry, and declaring that the party was "irreconcilably opposed to the bourgeois class."

SALE OF BOGUS DECORATIONS.

An inquiry into the sale of decorations by a lawyer named Valensi is proceeding. Several patents for the Palmes Academiques were found in his possession, but many of the decorations were of a purely fictitious nature, and the whole case is evidently more ludicrous than important. M. Meulemans, editor of "La Revue Diplomatique," has also been arrested in connexion with the charges.

THE DISMISSED RAILWAYMEN.

The Chamber has expressed satisfaction with the Government's efforts to induce the railway companies to reinstate the dismissed strikers. In the course of a statement, M. Monis declared that there was a new factor in the problem, and that was "the six months of misery which had been undergone, not only by the dismissed strikers, but by their innocent wives and children." Was this suffering never to end? Among the men who had been dismissed there were 617 who had seen 10 to 20 years of service, 150 who had had 20 to 30 years of service, and 15 who had served from 30 to 40 years. There were 315 men who had no possibility of earning a living and who had lost all the provision which they had made by contributions for their pensions. The Western State Railway had found that the re-employment of dismissed strikers had in no case led to any relaxation of discipline; the re-employed had, on the contrary, shown their gratitude by a display of increased zeal in their work. A little more leniency would be all to the advantage of the companies and the working of their lines.

LABOUR DISTURBANCES.

A collision between strikers and the police, in the course of which 12 of the latter were more or less seriously injured, took place at Marseilles last Friday. The conflict was produced by some 500 of the workmen employed in the construction of a canal from Marseilles to the Rhone, who had gone on strike, attempting to force their "blackleg" comrades to join them. The police on duty intervened, and revolver shots were exchanged. One of the policemen had his jaw broken, and about a dozen of the strikers were injured.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The President of the French Republic arrived at Bizerta from Toulon early on Tuesday morning. After the Bey of Tunis, accompanied by the French Resident-General, had gone on board the "Verite," M. Fallieres received Admiral Sir Edmund Poe, commanding the British squadrons and the commanders, of the Italian and Spanish squdrons. The President, accompanied by the Bey, then went on board a destroyer and reviewed the French and foreign warships, after which he returned the visits of the foreign admirals. President Fallieres afterwards went on to Tunis.

POLICE SCANDAL.

A scandal is being investigated concerning a police inspector named Warze, who appears under the "alias" of "Nick Carter," to have engaged in criminal enterprises, and who is suspected of having murdered an unfortunate who was aware of the double life he was leading. Warze, who had fled to Brussels, when suspicion was first aroused regarding him, returned on Wednesday to Paris, and presented himself before the Judge d'Instruction. He was at once arrested. A woman who was the companion of his flight had previously returned, and was arrested on Tuesday.

THE POPULATION OF PARIS.

The results of the Census which was taken on March 5 show an increase of 124, 255 in the population of Paris, as compared with five years ago. The increase has taken place principally in the more outlying districts of the capital, while in three of the central "arrondissements" there has been an actual decrease. The figures for this year are 2,846,986, as compared with 2,722,731 in 1906.

GREECE.

MEMORIAL TO LORD BYRON.

When in Missolonghi at the beginning of the week, M. Venezelos inspected the site of Byron's house, where he proposes to erect a memorial, and instructed the authorities to make inquiries in view of ascertaining the spot where the poet's heart was buried.

PERSIA.

A BOLD STROKE.

The Governor-General of Fars has signalized his arrival at Shiraz by arresting the head of the powerful Kavam family, his brother Nasr-ed-Dowleh, and other members. Much of the Southern unrest is due to the bitter feud between the Kavam and Bowlet-ed-Dowleh, the Kashgai chief. The Government's policy appears to be to utilize the Kashgais, and the new Governor's unexpectedly bold stroke, which seems to have astonished Shiraz, indicates that the policy is more real than was generally supposed.

PERU.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Bolivian Minister have signed a protocol determining the basis of procedure for the mixed Commission to delimit the disputed frontier. Any difference is to be submitted to the Royal Geographical Society of London.

THE INSURGENTS DISPERSED.

A telegram from Piura says that the Ecudorian troops have completely dispersed the marauders under Ferro, who has been sent as a prisoner to the interior.

PORTUGAL.

MANIFESTO BY A ROYALIST OFFICER.

Captain Couceiro, the only officer who readly opposed the Republican forces at the time of the revolution, had addressed a manifesto to the Provisional Government and the country, the principal points being that after six months of the Republic he considers that the economic conditions are not improved and that the general situation is unsatisfactory. He proposes a truce between Republicans and Monarchists for the purpose of taking an unrestricted referendum, as he is convinced that the country would prefer the restoration of the Monarchy. On the day after the publication of manifesto, Captain Couceiro was dismissed from the service.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

The military authorities at Vianna, north of Oporto, having been secretly informed that an attempt would be made to land arms from Spain on that coast, a party of artillery officers belonging to the garrison put to sea and chased a suspicious craft which ran ashore, the smugglers decamping. Bales of silks and other goods were found in the boat, but no arms. The Minister of War continues visiting all the garrison towns, and has been welcomed everywhere, particularly at Lamego, where the supposed military plot originated.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

UNREST AT DELAGOA BAY.

The Portuguese revolution, though received with more or less enthusiasm in some of the Portuguese colonies and with indifference in others, has provoked considerable dissatisfaction in Mozambique. During the last few days, there have been reports that the anti-Republican agitation there was creating a serious situation. The Hermes, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Bush, has been ordered to proceed to Delagoa Bay. The Portuguese representative in London denies, however, the report, but admits that some excitement arose in consequence of the insistent demand of some Republicans for the immediate dismissal, already projected by the Government, of various head officials.

RUSSIA.

THE MONK HELIODORUS.

The monk Heliodorus, whose refractory attitude has recently been attracting so much attention, have won a complete victory. He will remain at Tsaritsy with Imperial and ecclesiastical sanction.

TURKEY.

HOSTILITY TO ZIONISM.

The Turkish "Rumeli," which is now the organ of the Salonika Committee and is believed especially to reflect the views of its military members, has published a violent attack on Zionism, which to describe as being simply and solely a cloak for German designs and notably for schemes for the economic conquest and exploitation of Mesopotamia. These views certainly appear now to prevail among many Turks both within and without the Committee organization, who profess to find evidence of German support of Zionism in the strongly Germanophile and Anglophobe tendencies of the principal Zionist organs published in Turkey, and the fact that some of the chief Zionist propagandists here are German subjects.

UNITED STATES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

In the course of one day last week the President received 283 letters from British arbitration enthusiasts. A mass of similar communications pours into the White House from American sources.

RESIGNATION OF DR. HILL.

Dr. D. J. Hill, the American Ambassador in Berlin, has unexpectedly resigned. His resignation has given rise to many rumours, most of them being mere reminders of the curious circumstances of Dr. Hill's appointment in 1908, and of various difficulties with which he had then to deal. It is believed in many quarters that the real cause is a difference of opinion between Dr. Hill and the State Department at Washington about the proper conduct of the potash controversy with Germany.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Curtis Guild, formerly Republican Governor of Mass., has been nominated Ambassador in St. Petersburg and Mr. Rockhill, the former Ambassador to Russia, has been transferred to Constantinople.

THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Croker, Chief of the New York Fire Department, has resigned. His resignation is apparently quite voluntary, and caused by a desire to retire after 27 years' service, in order to engage in some lucrative business.

NEW CATHEDRAL CONSECRATED IN NEW YORK.

The choir and chapel which have been completed of the Protestant Cathedral of St. John the Divine, were consecrated on Wednesday, in New York, before a large gathering of clergymen and laymen representing the American Protestant Churches of all denominations.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE ASSAM BORDER.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, April 20, Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can give further information regarding the progress of the punitive measures which are being taken against the Abors.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is advised that the season is too late to admit of punitive measures against the Abors before the rains begin. A force sent into the country now might be cut off by swollen rivers. The question of the action to be taken directly the cold weather begins is under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE MANUFACTURE OF YELLOW PHOSPHORUS MATCHES.

Viscount Wolmer asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can give an approximate date for the introduction of legislation with regard to the prohibition in India of the manufacture, sale, and importation of matches in the making of which yellow phosphorus has been employed.

Mr. Montagu: I do not anticipate that the Bill can be introduced until the Legislative Council assembles in Calcutta at the end of the year.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

VACCINATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Chancellor.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether an investigation of Indian sanitary and vaccination reports has established the facts that during the past forty years what are known as the badly-vaccinated provinces have suffered far less from small-pox than the well-vaccinating provinces; that the small-pox mortality among children is very much lower in the badly-vaccinated as compared with the well-vaccinated provinces, the lowest rate of all being in Burma, where vaccination has met with more opposition than in any other part of India, that notwithstanding that 88 per cent of the total vaccinations in India are performed upon children under six years of age, the records show that on the average 70 per cent. of the deaths from small-pox occur among children under ten years; that the towns in which vaccination is enforced usually suffer more severely from small-pox than the towns and rural areas in which the Act is not enforced; that in the capital cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras there has been an enormous increase in the small-pox mortality during recent years; and that the reports chronicle epidemics of foot-and-mouth disease and other fevers among the calves used for cultivating vaccine virus; whether he will recommend that a commission be appointed to investigate the value of vaccination in India; and, whether pending the deliberations and report of such a commission if appointed he will consider the desirability of affording similar facilities for exercising conscientious objection to vaccination in India as have been granted in Great Britain.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A NATIVE SERVANT

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he has now received a report concerning the assault committed in a first-class compartment in a railway train between Bakhtiarpore and Mokamah, on March 4, by a junior engineer in the service of the East India Railway Company on the servant of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Sarferaz Hussain, an orderly of the Legislative Department of the Bengal Government, when the servant, who was looking after his master's luggage, was thrust from the carriage while the train was in motion, and had to cling to a bar outside the carriage for three-quarters of an hour, and the sub-inspector at Mokaman had the servant put under arrest for having complained about the assault; and what action had been taken in the matter.

DEATHS FROM BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Mr. Morrell.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can say what was the total number of deaths due to bubonic plague in the United Provinces of Agra and Oude in the months of February and March; and what practical steps are being taken by the Government of India in the matter.

THE CORONATION.

Royal Concert at the Albert Hall.

It is understood that the King is taking a special interest in the Albert Hall concert on May 29, which their Majesties will attend and which will be one of the earlier events in connection with the Coronation festivities. The list of artists, which has received the royal approval, includes Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mille Wilna, Mme. Kirkby Lunn, Mme. Clara Butt, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Edmund Burke, and the members of the Royal Choral Society and Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, representing a band and chorus of 1,000 performers, will be under the conductorship respectively of Sir Frederick Bridge and Mr. Arthur W. Payne.

THE SHAKESPEARE BALL.

Mrs. George Alexander's party at the Shakespeare Ball at the Albert Hall on June 20, representing "Much Ado About Nothing," will include Mr. George Alexander as Benedick, Mr. Fred Terry as Don Pedro, Mr. A. E. W. Mason as Claudio, Mrs. George Alexander as Beatrice, and Lady Price as Ursula. The other characters which are not definitely cast, will be represented by Mr. James Carew, Miss Marie Corelli, Miss Dora Critchett, Mr. M. Critchett, the Lady Cecely Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Laking, Sir Robert Price, Miss Julia Neilson, Mr. Graham Robertson, Miss Evelyn Schuster, Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Maclean, Mr. A. Wedderburn, K. C., Miss Wedderburn, and others.

An exceedingly beautiful scene will present itself in the Hall to the 4,000 guests. The interior of the hall will be entirely transformed, so as to represent a Tudor garden laid out in the time of Shakespeare, and seen in all the warmth and wealth of colour of a summer's day. To effect this an enormous cloth, painted to represent a blue sky dappled with fleecy white clouds, will be stretched beneath the great dome, and illumined from above by fifty powerful arc lamps. Below this will be suspended fifteen more lomps, artfully screened, so as to throw ample light on the brilliant company in the arena. The balcony will be converted into a terraced lawn adorned with statuary and beds of flowers, and approached by a flight of stone steps. Between the arches of the balcony will be placed tall cypress trees, the prim effect of the old world garden being shown to best advantage by a special installation of electric light all round the gallery. The lower tiers of boxes will be made into arbours in which yew trees, clipped to represent peacocks and other designs, will form a distinctive feature. The grand tier will represent stone terrace, with its hanging garden of luxuriant vines and trailing roses. A Florentine design, in which statuary and old-fashiond sundials will peep from amid the greenery, will be carried out on the second tier.

DRESS FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

A special Army Order has been issued from the War Office giving directions as to the uniform to be worn by Army officers at the Coronation festivities:—"The King directs that all officers on the Active List witnessing the Royal processions on June 22, 23, and 29 or witnessing the Naval Review June 24, from his Majesty's ships of war or attending the Gala Performances at the Royal Opera and His Majesty's Theatre shall appear in full dress uniform. Officers not on the Active List are desired to wear full dress uniform if they are in possession of it. Officers of the Territorial Force who are not in possession of full dress uniform will be permitted to wear service dress, except at the Gala Performances."

RHODESIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE CORONATION.

Southern Rhodesia will be represented at the Coronation by a contingent which is now being selected. The contingent will include officers, non-commissioned officers and troopers of the British South Africa Police Southern Rhodesia Volunteers (Eastern and Western Divisions), and also, it is hoped, three officers of the Barotse Native Police from North-Western Rhodesia. The members of the contingent will be the guests of His Majesty's Government during their stay in England.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPRESENTATION.

A Reuter telegram from Buenos Aires states that the Government has appointed Senor Domingues, the Argentine representative in London, Special Envoy to represent Argentina at the Coronation. The Republic will send a warship to attend the Naval Review at Spithead. Brazil and Chili will be similarly represented.

June 22.—Local celebration of the Coronation, including a military display, firing of a fleet salute, and (probably) first illumination of the ships at Spithead.

June 23.—Reception and entertainment of the Colonial Premiers, and town's garden party for the men of the foreign and British fleets, concluding with a display of fireworks. Motor drives to places of interest for foreign officers.

June 24.—Arrival of the King and Queen, with the foreign Princes and Envoys. Royal review of the fleet, and grand illumination of the British and foreign ships at night.

June 25.—Return of the King and Queen to London.

June 26.—Admiralty ball and garden party at Whale Island to the foreign and British officers.

June 27.—Mayoral garden party to the officers of the fleets, followed by civic banquet in the Town Hall.

June 28.—Departure and dispersal of the fleets.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The new Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, has taken over the arrangement of the preliminary work in connection with the Naval Review on June 24, interrupted by the death of Admiral Sir A. Curzon-Howe. It is understood that the full strength of the Home Fleet, under the supreme command of Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, will be mustered at Spithead a day or two before the actual Coronation, and that it will remain until the following Wednesday. With it there will be a representative assembly of ships from foreign navies, European, American, and Asiatic, and the Admiralty and civic authorities are arranging a series of entertainments for the foreign visitors. The programme, so far as it has been sketched, is as follows:—

June 20 (about).—Assembly of the Fleet and reception of foreign naval visitors.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

New York April 21.

In an interview ex-President Roosevelt makes the definite statement that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency next year.

"I am not a candidate for any office," says Mr. Roosevelt, and I wish to say once for all that my friends would do me a cruel injustice to seek to nominate me for the Presidency.

"During the last Presidencial campaign I worked earnestly for the success of Mr. Taft, but it was against my own personal wishes that I participated in the campaign. I should by far have preferred to remain quietly at home."

Mr. Roosevelt adds he hopes that this statement will have the effect of putting an end to the rumours that he want to be nominated for the Presidency.

In a recent speech, Mr. Roosevelt alluded to his enemies in Wall Street in the following terms: "There are, I am sorry to say, a very large number of immensely wealthy business men in New York who are not in sympathy with the progressive movement, and if I may say so, are altogether out of sympathy with me. I do not dislike them a bit; they dislike me.

'There are a few of them, I think, who are 'crooks and I will get at a rich as I will get at a poor crook, no quicker. But most of them are honest men who are absolutely hindered by their environment. A great many of them do not read anything about what I say, except in the headlines of the papers they themselves subsidise."

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between George Herbert, youngest son of the late Rev. E. Tapsfield, vicar of Nether Stowey, Bridgwater, and Eleanore Barton, youngest daughter of the late Major Edward Barton Gardner, Indian Medical Service, and Mrs. Barton Gardner, of 1 Argyle Place, The Park, Cheltenham.

The British officers who are to undertake the reorganisation of the Greek Navy left London on April 19. The mission consists of Rear-Admiral Lionel G. Tufnell and four senior officers, each an expert in one of the branches of gunnery, torpedo practice, engineering, and navel construction. There is also a lieutenant acting as secretary to the mission.

LINER GOES DOWN.

Thrilling Rescue of 700 Passengers.

Capetown, April 19.

With 700 passengers on board, the Portuguese liner Lusitania, bound from Mozambique far Lisbon went ashore this morning on Bellows Rock, Cape point and afterwards sank. All those on board, including the captain and officers, were safely taken off, but three persons were drowned through the overturning of a boat while it was being beached.

H. M. cruiser Forte, who stood by and rendered assistance, is en route to Table Bay with 400 on board, and the tug Scotsman is entering Simon's Bay towing five boatsful. Others, including two injured, are travelling overland in waggons and carts.

The Lusitania is sister ship to the Lisboa, which was wrecked in North West Bay at the end of last October, when seven persons were drowned. The Bellows Rock is two or three miles off Cape Point, The sea was quite calm at the time of the wreck.

Later.

The cruiser Forter has arrived here with about half of the Lusitnia's passengers and crew on board. Those landed at Simonstown from the tug Scotsman, after being hospitable treated there, also proceeded to Capetown, accompanied by the party which travelled over-land from the wreck in waggons. This party, numbering 38 in all, consisted of those who had suffered the worst experinces.

A man, a women, and the third officers, Paul Lopes, all three Portugese, were drowned in landing. The survivors agee that it was aclear moonlight night when the ship ran on the rock and that she Cape Point light was flashing seemingly near by The bow of the ves el was gripped by the rocks otherwise the liner would probably have sunk with all hands.

There was some confusion in launching the boats, but there was no panic, the 250 natives on board behaving admirably. The women, who were scantily clad, suffered from the cold and the prolonged exposure to which they were subjected.

The passengers are enthusiastic regarding their treatment by Admiral Bush and the Captains of the Hermes, the Forte, and the Pandora, all possible assistance having been rendered by the presehes of the Forte, by the dispatch of boats, and by the rocket apparatus corps, all of which were instrumental in effecting the smart rescue of the shipwrecked crew and the hundreds of passengers.

The tug Scotsman was sighted from the Lusitania soon after the latter struck, but was afterwards lost from view, and was not again sighted for an hour and a half when the vessels exchanged rocket signals. When the Forte arrived the Scotsmen steamed to the land and picked up seven boats full of mou women, and children. The transhipment from the Lusitania was splendidly carried out in a thick fog by the warship's cutters.

One of the lady pasevgers stated that she was in a boat from midnight to seven in the morning most scantily attired sitting in water. When the Scotsman left the Lusitania the liner was half broken up. Her crew agreed with the passengers that had she not been so firmly fixed on the rocks when she would have gone down with all hands. Even as it was she was rockin precariously during the day. The natives on board were proceeding from Mozambique to San Thome plantations.

When the passengers reached land they were clothed in an odd assortment of garments, some only in blankets and socks. They say that when the Lusitania struck they saw the Cape Point Lighthouse quite clearly, and that there was no fog at that time.

It is also declared that some of the Europeaa men made for the boats before the women and children were safely stowed.

The passengers are accommodated at the Sailors' Home and various capetown hotels. The service rendered by the warships, especially the Forte and her cutters, caggot be over-estimated. But for their celelity in going toto the Lusitanian's assistance at at midnight and their smartness in trashipping her passengers, their position might have been perilous. Tenaval authorities in Timonstown also did their utmost for the famished people as they landed, sparing no effor to prepare for town, were they will remain for the present.—Retur Special.

The Lustania is a twin screw steamer of 5,557 tons. She is owned by the National Steam Navigation Co., of Lisbon.

THE CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

Scenes of Devastation.

EPERNAY, April 13.

The riots reached their climax last night at Ay and at Dizy, two suburbs of Epernay, which are situated not far apart on the "coteaux." The storm burst yesterday afternoon. From the western slopes of the Montagne de Reims there swooped down upon the valley some 10,000 or 12,000 peasant vine-dressers sturdy knaves armed with bludgeons. They came trampling over the brown vineyards, where the young vine slips are as yet only 6in. or 8in. above the ground. Al around in the track of the invaders the young shoots have been broken off, and the straw thatching, which is plaited over a light iron trellis-work to serve as a shelter against frost and sun, has been burned. The hillside is scarred in longitudinal streaks with the mark of the rioters' passage. Among the heaviest sufferers in this respect are the Chandon plantations. Nothing has been spared. The stacked wine-poles have been broken and scattered far and wide, and even the stone landmarks have been chipped, uprooted and removed. Littered among the charred and blackened vines lie countless fragments of broken champagne bottles. Here and there may be seen gold-rimmed labels and corks with well-known brands. By the look of what remains of the bottles the rioters must have dashed them to the ground in a wanton spirit of destruction, since in most cases the corks are still stuck in a few inches of bottle-neck. This aspect of the field of battle is singularly like an ash-heap.

From the crest of the slopes that extend to the south and south-west of Rheims, Epernay, and its suburbs of Ay, Dizy, and Damery, may be seen in the valley—"en plein vignoble." The town lies exposed in the very heart of the champagne region. The traveller by the Nancy line will recognise the architectural features of the great champagne storehouses which are the chief landmarks of the district. A dusty 'route nationale' here and there, a few sparse trees, a farm house with a field or two—beyond this there is little else to break up the vineyards which extend on every hand.

THE ATTACK ON AY.

Upon reaching the bottom of the ridge the rioters attacked Ay, where they set fire to and sacked three or four large wine storehouses, broke into the cellars, broached the vats, and smashed all the bottles they could lay hands on. Only the gables have been left standing. The rest is nothing but smouldering timbers and twisted ironwork. Here the rioters entrenched themselves and resisted the troops for hours. When once the storehouses and cellars were well alight the rioters decamped. The pursuing cavalry could not overtake them among the vine-stocks, and only a handful of wreckers, who attempted to escape with a basket-load of wine, were arrested. and to-day the prisoners were to be seen sunning themselves in the outhouse of another wine depot, A guard of dismounted dragoons idled in the courtyard. A frequently-repeated street scene has been the spectacle of a pseudo "vigneron" walking along with a bottle or two of champagne in his pockets, and of one of the numerous military patrols accosting him, confiscating the bottle and solemnly breaking their necks.

The "casualties" so far have been insignificant. A dragoon had his horse killed under him by a bomb and the man himself received painful, if not serious, injuries.

A QUIET EASTER.

Epernay, April 17.

The public peace has remained practically unbroken throughout the Easter holiday. The police continue to make arrests, and a dozen prisoners were conveyed to Rheims yesterday. Fresh troops are still arriving, and preparations are being made for dealing as promptly as possible with anything in the shape of raids, especially in the Foret de la Montagne region. The rioters' new tactics—which consist in making a descent in small bands upon villages where the champagne depots are unguarded by troops—have created a feeling of nervousness.

A White Paper just issued gives the number of commissions granted from the ranks of the British Army, and shows that from 1885 to 1910, 1,945 commissions were granted. Last year, sixty-one commissions were given, ten being raised from the ranks to second lieutenants, forty-nine to quartermasters, and two to the rank of riding masters.

EDUCATION OF EURASIANS.

A delegation, representing all the Christian communions in India except the Roman Catholic, has arrived in England to state the case, especially in respect of education, of the domiciled Anglo-Indian community of our Eastern Empire.

In England a large and influential committee, including the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh the Moderators of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland, and the presidents of practically all the Free Churches of the United Kingdom, has been formed; and upon their invitation Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Lord Elgin, Lord Minto, Lord Roberts, Lord Lamington, Lord Reay, and many other retired Anglo-Indian officials, as well as many others who have commercial connections with India, have joined the committee. Nor have these given merely their names, Lord Curzon writes:—"I will with the utmost pleasure join your committee and subscribe to your fund, and do everything in my power to help you." Lord Roberts says:—"The movement has my warm sympathy, and I shall be glad to help so far as lies in my powers;" Sir Andrew Wingate is "glad to the privilege of being associated with a work which has long lain on my heart;" and from all quarters, and specially from men who know India best, expressions have come which show that there is a general sense that this is an effort that is long overdue.

The headquarters of the delegation are St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

The "Times," in a leading article dealing with the matter says:—Education, when it is appropriate acts as a strong incentive to the best pupils, and we must be prepared to provide a University stage for the "European" boy and girl. It is not thought that any Indian University is quite adapted to the reqirements, and it seems to be an altogether wiser plan to create a central University college for "Europeans," affiliated, to the University of London. We might thus hope to create a net work of primary and secondary schools, well found and well staffed, and leading on to recognized academic honours; and, if the system includes some good boarding schools, suitably equipped in all that goes to make the athlete, we shall have done something educationally to invigorate and encourage a community which otherwise tends to be inactive and apathetic.

But here is a case in which, without let or hinderance, religion can go hand in hand with official activity, and it is in this respect that the project is most promising. Let it be admitted that some of the great missionary societies have been compelled to confine their work to the evangelization of the Indian, though the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been fostering effects among Eurasians since the "thirties," and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge makes frequent grants for the religious education of the same class. What marks off the domiciled community from the Indian element is that the need for official religious neutrality does not operate to prevent religious progress. And now there are welcome signs of common action among the various Christian denomination. Approaches were, we believe, made to the Roman Catholics, but co-operation is no part of their creed, and they are never hampered by the ordinary considerations of rupees and annas. Therefore they "contract out" of the present plan, which, is, indeed, full of promise without them. It was first brought before the notice of the homeland by the Metropolitan of India, is a speech on Oct, 14, 1910. He spoke of an anonymous gift of £50,000 from one who is not a member of the Church of England and of the handsome overtures made to Anglicans to participate in the movement. The closing days of 1910, saw a representative All-India Education Conference assembled in Calcutta, and, as we state to-day, there is an equally representative committee for the same purpose established in England, on which three Archbishops join with the heads of the various denominations and with English statesmen experienced in Indian affairs. All these co-operating bodies are at one in their belief that Christianity must be the handmaid of education; all are at one in a sense of the inadequacy of their present scholastic and academic equipment for the training of "European" pupils; all believe that, working singly, they must fail, but that their united action offers good hope of success. With such a start we trust that the delegates may have little difficulty in securing the sum that they require. We will go further and express a hope that grant-aided schools and colleges, interdenominationally managed and affording facilities for the denominational instruction of the pupils—a system described by the Bishop of Calcutta as "co-operation without compromise"—may suggest to us at home the just solution of a perpetual problem.

LONDON CHURCHMEN'S PROCESSION.

Astonishing even itself by its huge dimensions, a crowd of probably 100,000 persons assembled on Good Friday, April 14, to see the religious procession from Charing Cross to St. Paul's Cathedral. The procession had been arranged by the Bishop of London's Evangelistic Council as a great public confession of faith and an act of solemn supplication for the nation, especially for London. The processionists mustered at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In front of the portico, and in the adjoining Trafalgar Square, the crowd of onlookers was at its thickest. Soon after half-past three the clergy who were to head the procession appeared at the door of the church, having robed in the galleries, and the Bishop of London offered a prayer.

A great mass of onlookers filled the western end of St. Paul's Churchyard, except where a central space was kept clear leading up to the Cathedral door. At the top of the steps stood Canon Newbolt, Canon Alexander, and others of the Cathedral clergy. It was nearly half-past five, long after the appointed time, when the leading choir ascended the steps, on which they ranged themselves half one side and half on the other, facing westward and singing, as the rest of the processson poured through their midst and out the warning sunlight into the darkness of the Cathedral, the "Hymn for London," with its refrain.

"Lord, for London hear our pleading, Holy, glorious God of Love."

It took nearly a quarter of an hour for the whole procession—numbering as it did about 200 clergymen, 700 robed lay readers and choirmen, and 2,000 other Churchmen—to pass into the Cathedral.

Within the Cathedral the scene was equally impressive, as clergy, choristers, and laymen entered the building, still keeping excellent order. Most of the clergy were given seats in the choir, and the others who had walked in the procession quickly filled the remaining parts of the Cathedral. Few of the general public, who had waited in the hope of securing admission, were successful in doing so, and it was a strange sight to see the pillars outside decorated with the inscription "Church full." The service itself was strikingly simple, and lasted not more than half an hour. As the procession passed towards the Communion table the hymn "When I survey the wondrous Cross" was sung. Immediately after this the Bishop of London entered the pulpit and gave a short and simple address. The address was followed by a Confession and a special Litany, the effect being particularly striking as the words "Good Lord, deliver us," were uttered by thousands of voices. The Lord's Prayer was said, and the simple service was brought to a close with the singing of "Rock of Ages," the congregation kneeling as they sang, and with the blessing.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

The annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party was opened at Birmingham, on April 17. Mr. W. C. Anderson, the chairman, in his address condemned the Osborne judgment, predicted its reversal, and commented on the efforts of the younger school of Unionists to fight Socialism with social reform. The report of the administrative council, which embodied a strong condemnation of the action of four members in issuing a manifesto attacking the Labour Party, was carried after considerable discussion. On April 18, discussion of the relations between the Labour members and the Government in the House of Commons was continued at the Conference. There were further expressions of discontent at what was considered the inability of the Labour members to hold their own against the Ministry, but after Mr. George Barnes and Mr. Keir Hardie had defended the parliamentary group the malcontents were checkmated by the adoption of the previous question.

For the week ending 29th April, plague deaths in Calcutta, decreased from 173 to 113, cholera has also decreased.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

OLLA PODRIDA.

Amongst the Canadians selected to represent the Dominion Senate at the Coronation, is Sir Mackenzie Bowell, whom I remember to have met some years ago at a luncheon on board one of the leviathans of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, though in these days when vessels of 12,500 tons are being added to the Company's fleet it would perhaps not be called a leviathan. The occasion was, if my memory is correct, an Imperial Conference of Chambers of Commerce. It fell to Sir Mackenzie's lot to propose the health of those who had so generously entertained us, and throughout an otherwise faultless speech he referred to our hosts as "the O. and P. Company"! The curious little *lapsus linguae* caused, as may be supposed, a general litter, but Sir Mackenzie sat down at the end of his remarks without being conscious of his slip.

The session of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts is drawing to a close. There will be only two more meetings before the recess—one next Thursday when Sir Thomas Henry Holland will read what promises to be a very valuable paper on "The Friend of Mineral Development in India" and the other towards the end of May on the N. W. F. Province by (as mentioned above) Mr. W. R. H. Mark, C.S.I., who it will be recollected is officiating as Chief Commissioner of the Province during the absence of Sir George Roos Keppel. Lord Avebury had promised to preside for Sir Thomas Holland's paper, but unavoidable circumstances will prevent him attending, and his place will be taken by Sir Arundel T. Arundel, who as a former Public Works Member of Council, is eminently suited for the position.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

International Politics.

In the House of Commons, on April 19, Mr. Guinness called attention to the constitution and procedure of the Imperial Conference, and moved that a discussion on the internatronal situation should be added to the Conference programme. Laying stress on the great importance of closer union with the Colonies, he expressed the hope that at a future time the Dominions would share in the active control of the Empire. He urged that the business of the Dominions should be entrusted to a special Cabinet Minister, the Crown Colonies being as now administered under the control of the Secretary for the Colonies. He pointed out that the Dominions were now in many matters in touch with foreign nations, that they needed new openings for trade, and that they ought to have more facilities for intercourse with other nations. It was possible that the local interests of the Dominins might soon conflict with the policy of our Foreign Office unless immediate steps were taken to prevent it. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he recalled significantly would expire in 1914 or 1915. The Dominions objected to the immigration of coloured people. This and kindred questions ought to be considered by the Conference in their relation to the whole subject of world politics. The right of the Dominions to be consulted ought to be recognised.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who seconded the motion, insisted earnestly that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as well as the Prime Minister should attend the meetings of the Conference. Enlarging on the inter-dependence of naval policy and foreign policy, he asked that before discussion took place upon Australia's resolution respecting naval co-operation and the "status" of the Dominion Navies, the Colonial Premiers should be instructed by the Foreign Secretary upon the relation between the naval policy of this country and her foreign policy. Were the future wars of the United Kingdom to be the wars of the Empire or not? That was a vital question; and it was of the highest importance that the Dominions should regard the defence of the Empire as a whole, instead of confining their attention to the defence of a particular sea, bay, or port.

Mr Crawshay-Williams, from the Ministerial side of the House, agreed with the view that had been expressed that Federation was inevitable if we were to have an Empire that would not be an Empire in name only. He differed from the mover and seconder in one point, for he did not look upon foreign affairs as a suitable subject for general discussion at the Conference when the Dominions themselves did not solicit such discussion. But in order that the Dominions might be kept in closer touch with foreign affairs he was strongly of opinion that the existing Secretariat should be developed into a permanent Commission or representative Council having a consultative and advisory character. A Commission of that kind would express authoritatively the views of the Dominions.

Mr. McKinnon Wood assured the House that there would be opportunities for the consideration of foreign affairs by the Conference. The question of Imperial defence would be raised, and as it must hinge on foreign affairs they would therefore be discussed. Further, there would be informal communications between the Foreign Secretary and the Dominion Premiers, who would also be invited to attend meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and so they would have additional opportunities for dealing with international matters. The motion was therefore unnecessary. It was far better that this, like many other matters between friends and relatives, should not be forced in any way, and therefore he hoped that the mandatory resolution which had been moved

THE REVOLT IN ALBANIA.

Turkey's Worst Problem.

The Greeks have a saying. "Don't despair. God is not an Albanian!" Turkey, says William Maxwell in the "Daily Mail," is learning that constitutional government brings its own penalties. There has been no peace in Albania for generations; yet the world heard nothing of its wars and massacres. When a Governor was forced to save himself by flight, the Sultan of Turkey had only to announce that his fugitive Minister was taking a much-needed holiday with the Vali of Scutari, and the curiosity of Europe was satisfied. But there is no Abdul Hamid at Constantinople in these days, and the truth can no longer be hidden.

Albania is in revolt. Turkish garrisons have been defeated and massacred. Turkish troops have been summoned from Asia Minor. Albanians who had found refuge in Montenegro are crossing the frontier once more to join the ranks of the tribesmen. Here are all the elements of a revolution that will tax the military strength and capacity of Turkey, For the Albanians are hard to conquer. Though essentially Europeans, they have the warlike qualities of the Kurds, and their country is a little bit of Asia in Europe.

DISARMING THE TRIBES.

The quarrel is an old one, and has been revived with the new Constitution in Turkey. Albania has never been conquered, and has never abandoned its ambition to be independent. The Turks have been content with a nominal sovereignty, and have always avoided an open breach with their troublesome subjects. But the Constitution in Turkey has awakened once more the national spirit of the Albanians, and, scenting the danger, the Ottoman Government took steps to repress another rising. No Christians in Ottoman Europe have ever been allowed to bear arms except the Albanians. This indulgence was a necessity and not a choice, and the Turkish Government decided to withdraw it. The disarming of the tribes began months ago, and has twice brought the quarrel to a head.

The difficulties of the Turks are immense. In Northern Albania, where the revolution began, the country is desolate and the mountains are impregnable. Here the tribes have always had real if not nominal independence. They are brave, intractable and slow to adopt civilisation. They acknowledge no authority save that of their tribal chiefs, who manage their affairs and administer justice. Their occupation is fighting, and their days are spent in quarrels and vendettas which are passed on from generation to generation. Their customs and manners are those of Asia, and an Albanian village is like a Pathan village beyond the Khyber Pass. Its houses are fortresses, with windows only on the top storey, and they tell the history of the people as no written page could tell it.

The Ghegs, as the Northern Albanians are called, inhabit the vilayet of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Monastir, their Southern limit being the River Shkumb. Their principal tribes are the Hotti, Grudi, Clementi, and Castrati, of whom the last two are nomadic, spending the winter in the mountains and the summer on the shores of the Adriatic. In this region the Turks have no real authority. They collect no taxes and exercise no jurisdiction and no conscription. In Southern Albania the conditions are more favourable and have encouraged the Turks to impose military service and the payment of taxes. But even there discontent and disobedience are chronic, and the revolution finds active support.

AN ALPHABET IN DISPUTE.

The alphabet is another cause of trouble. Turks assert that the Albanians have no language and being a logical people they decided that this nonexistent language shall not be printed and shall not be taught in schools. There is some truth in this paradox, for, though there is an Albanian language which puzzles philologists, nobody has been able to decide in what alphabet it ought to be printed and written. Four systems have been adopted, including a medley of Greek and Roman, but there is no common alphabet. The position of Albanians is similar to that of the Saxons after the Norman Conquest when English was the ordinary medium of conversation and French the official language of society. Even educated Albanians may speak their native tongue and not be able to read or write it.

The absence of literature and art is easily accounted for. The Turks have never cultivated these accomplishments themselves, and have always discouraged them in others. Albanians complain that the Turks have kept them ignorant, but it must be admitted that their own inclinations and habits do not expose them to the temptation of even elementary education. It is enough, however, for the Turks to say that he shall have no alphabet in order to convince the Albanian of its absolute and urgent necessity. He has accordingly decided to have an alphabet of his own, and, moreover, a Latin alphabet. This choice has been dictated by two considerations. First, because Arabic is the script of the Turk; and second, because the Latin alphabet has a political and religious significance.

At the time of the Turkish conquest, the Albanians were Christians, in name at any rate, though they observed pagan rites and customs. They had no difficulty, however, in accepting the religion of their victors. The North remained more faithful to Christianity than the South, but speaking generally, the Albanians are Moslems. They drink wine, it is true, but the total abstinence is not always a Moslem virtue even in Turkey. They swear by the Holy Virgin instead of by the Beard of the Prophet, their Mosques are few and neglected, and you may wander far without being impressed with the religious fervour of Albanians. No one would accuse them of religious fanaticism, notwithstanding that many belong to the sect of Bektashi dervishes who hold that no moral precepts are binding on the elect. Conversion by conquest has in fact wrought no great change in the character of the people.

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS.

Albanian Christians belong either to the Roman Catholic or to the Orthodox Greek Church. It is common to find both Moslems and Christians in the same tribe. The Mirdites, who inhabit the mountainous district south of the Drin, and who number over 40,000, are the only tribe professing one religion—the Roman Catholic. They, like other Albanians of the same faith, look to Austria as their protector, while both the Greeks and the Russians pretend to have influence with the Orthodox Albanians. In this division of ecclesiastic allegiance the Turks have found many difficulties, for it is undeniable that Austrian priests have been active in politics as well as religion, and that some of the tribal chiefs have become pensionnaires of Austria.

The hope of the Turks is in the incapacity of the Albanians to unite for any common purpose. Though Moslems and Christians join in resisting Ottoman rule, they cannot overcome the impulse to quarrel among themselves. Many celebrated Viziers have been Albanians, it is true—the last Vizier under Sultan Abdul Hamid was an Albanian—but the people have no instinct for unity or for political action. Only once in the last century were they united, by the personal influence of the celebrated Ali Pasha of Janina, who joined the Greeks in their struggle for independence. The Albanian League was formed in 1880, but so far from promoting union and independence it has been only another proof that in Albania nothing is popular except opposition.

DIK-DIK AND KOODOO STEAK.

Strange African Fare in New York.

On the steamship "Kronprinz Wilhelm," of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived in New York the week before mail week, were 150 pounds of the meat of the dik-dik, the hippo, the koodoo, the giraffe, the konbustard and the kilpstringer, formerly of East Africa.

The unusual consignment was sent by Gustav Duquesne from the Kilamanjaro Mountains to his brother, Fritz Duquesne, of No. 110, West Thirty-fourth-street, who says he will give a dinner in this city, at which the meat will be eaten by Congressman Broussard, of Louisiana, and friends of his Bill providing an appropriation of dols. 50,000 to import African wild animals, for food purposes.

If meat from the persistent neck of the giraffe is found to be a toothsome morsel and hippo steaks compete dangerously with those of other animals less adroit in their avoidance of over-exertion, the timid, inoffensive kangaroo and the dingo dog may be imported from Australia by Mr. Duquesne later to add to the pleasures of the table d'hote.

LIVING IN AMERICA.

Wages, Rents, and Food Prices

From a bulky report issued, by the Board of Trade on wages, hours of labour, rents, housing, and retail prices of food in American towns, it appears that the workman's wages are higher in the United States than in the United Kingdom by about, 130 per cent., with slightly shorter hours, while on the other hand his expenditure on food and rent is higher by about 52 per cent. This comparison is based on the assumption that an English workman, with an average family, maintained under American conditions the standard of consumption as regarded food to which he had been accustomed. With regard to the wages, however, the report point out that "the comparative figures appear to be somewhat weighted in favour of the United States, and should not be pressed to an under extent."

The summarised result of the international comparison as explained in an introductory memorandum by Mr. G. R. Askwith, K. C., Comptroller-General of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, is that the ratio of the weekly wages for certain occupations in the United States and England and Wales respectively at the date of the two inquiries (February 1909 and October 1905) is 243 to 100 in the building trades, 213 to 100 in the engineering trades, 246 to 100 in the printing trades, and 232 to 100 in all these trades put together. Allowing for a slight advance in wages in England and Wales between the dates of the two inquiries, the combined ratio would be 230 to 100.

HOURS, RENT, AND COST OF FOOD.

The weekly hours of labour were found to be 11 per cent. shorter in the building trades in the United States than in England and Wales, 7 per cent. shorter in the printing trades, but 6 per cent. longer in the engineering trades, the ratio shown by all the occupations in these three trade groups together being 96 to 100. As regards rents, the American workman paid on the whole a little more than twice as much as the English workman for the same amount of house accommodation, the actual ratio being 207 to 100, the minimum of the predominant range of rents for the United States towns as a whole exceeding by from 50 to 77 per cent., the minimum of the range for towns in England and Wales for dwellings containing the same number of rooms. The cost of food shown by British budgets showed, when allowance was made for the increase which took place in this country between October, 1905, and February, 1909, a ratio of 138 to 100 for the United States and England and Wales respectively. One peculiarity shown by the budgets was the comparatively small consumption of baker's bread in the average American working-class family the consumption being 8 1-4lb weekly per family as against 22lb in the United Kingdom, the place of bread being taken in the United States to some extent by rolls, cakes, biscuits, etc., on which the expenditure was about three times as great as that shown in the average British budget. On the other hand, the consumption of meat is much larger in America and the consumption of vegetables is also larger. The budgets indicate in general that the dietary of American working-class families is more liberal and more varied than that of corresponding families in the United Kingdom.

A RESTRICTED COMPARISON.

The total population of the twenty-eight towns investigated was 15,488,140 in 1910. The comparison of wages was restricted to occupations common to all towns—viz., those in the building, engineering, and printing trades. The rates of wages ascertained for these trade groups showed in general no very marked divergence, and the differences were certainly not greater than those shown to exist as between the towns of England and Wales. It was noteworthy, however, that in some towns in the Middle West, especially in New York, rates were exceeded in certain occupations. In regard to the hours of labour the range of divergence was narrow in all the three trades compared. The predominant type of dwelling in the United States, as in the United Kingdom, is that accommodating the single family, though the exceptions to this rule are far more numerous in the former country, and in both countries dwellings of four and five rooms preponderate. The most fundamental difference between the housing accommodation of the two countries consists in the fact that frame or timber houses are the usual type in the United States, brick-built houses representing predominant types in but few of the towns visited. The New York level of rents, on the whole, exceeds that of other towns by a far less extent than the London level exceeds that of English provincial towns. In many of the towns a very considerable proportion of the dwellings are owned by the occupiers.

The prices of the principal articles of consumption, like bread, flour, meats, potatoes, and sugar, do not vary greatly as between one town and another, and when all food prices are combined in indexed numbers for the various towns it is found that New York counting as 100, stands exactly midway between the highest and lowest levels, 109 and 91 respectively. By the budgets as a whole various features are brought into relief, among them being the high level of family income, the large contribution made by the children in the higher income classes, the insignificant earnings of the wives, the considerable expenditure on food, and the large proportion of income remaining after the cost of food and rent has been deducted.

STATE DOCUMENTS.

Materials of History to be Sold by Auction.

Three important State documents are to be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's early this month, namely, the original legal settlement constituting the British Army, propositions for defence against the threatening Armada, written by the private secretary to Queen Elizabeth's Foreign Minister, and a manuscript of Court Etiquette in the reign of King Henry VII.

Twenty-six large folio pages of vellum are devoted to the "Establishment for the new raised forces begun the 26 of January, 1660." There is some indication that this unique paper escaped into private hands from the custody of a State office. The signature of Charles II. occurs four times in the document A brief summary of the full particulars given is as follows: The establishment of the First Life Guards in three troops, Charles II being captain of the first, his brother captain of the second, and Monk, Duke of Albemarle, commanding the third; details of the Royal Horse Guards, or "the Blues," in eight troops, Charles II. commanding the first; particulars of the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards or "His Majesty's Foote Regiment of Guards." Charles II, being captain of the first company; account of the Coldstream Guards, or "His Grace the Duke of Albemarle's Regiment of Foote"; establishments of the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards under Thomas Lord Wenworth, and of thirty-one garrisons in England together with orders of mustering, regulating, and paying the forces named.

The volume written by Leslie Carr, private secretary to Lord Walsingham, Queen Elizabeth's Foreign Minister, relates to various State subjects from 1560 to 1587. Three papers suggest methods of encouraging foreign and home trade. There is a description of Ireland in 1574, a discussion of civil difficulties, including the position of Mary Queen of Scots, a discourse about the succession, and finally "Suche meanes as are considered to be the fittest to put the forces of the Realme in Order to withstand any invacon by Mr. Treasorer, Sr Francis Knollis, Sr Walter Raleigh, Sr John Norris, Sr Richard Greenefield, Sr Richard Bingham, Sr Roger Williams Knights, Ralfe Lane, Esq. 27 November 1587."

The third manuscript begins with an oath of fealty to be taken to "Kinge Henry the VII. Kinge of Englond and off ffraunce and lord of Irlond," and includes such items as directions for "the makynge off the Kinges bedde," and for the meeting and coronation of a "foreign" queen, together with unique records relating to the Knighthood of the Garter.

A destructive fire occurred on April 14 in Meikleour Woods, Perthshire, belonging to Lord Lansdowne, and Carsie Woods, the property of Mr. William Panton, near Blairgowrie. The cause of fire which is unknown, started in Carsie Woods, and, fanned by wind, spread rapidly eastwards through Meikleour Woods, completely destroying over 100 acres of almost full-grown Scots, firs, besides a large plantation of young trees.

THOMSON'S DONKEY.

Coster Made Happy by a New Turn-Out.

The happiest man in London in mail week, was Frank Thomson, the Poplar hawker, who for the last fifty years, has earned a precarious living for himself and his aged wife by selling whitening. A month ago his donkey fell in Aldgate and was injured so seriously that its destruction was ordered by the Court. The old man was inconsolable, and saw nothing before him but that he and his wife should go to the workhouse. The committee of the International Horse Show, however, of which Lord Lonsdale is the president, heard of his misfortune; a fine young donkey was bought, together with a brand-new coster's barrow, gaily painted in dark green and red, a complete set of harness, a mackintosh rug for the donkey, a tarpaulin covering for the cart, and sufficient fodder to feed the donkey for four weeks.

The presentation was made in mail week in Hanover-square in the presence of a large and sympathising crowd. Mr. Crowe, the Notting Dale coster attired in his state costume of "pearlies," led forth the equipage, and the simple ceremony was delightfully characteristic. Lord Lonsdale placed the reins in the old man's hand, offered him a cigar and simply said "Goodluck!"

Cheers for Lord Lonsdale were raised, a cornet played the first line of "For he's a jolly good fellow" Mrs. Thomson mounted the cart with some difficulty assisted by helpful hands, and her husband clambered up by her side; another shake of the hand by lord Lonsdale, a light for the old man's cigar and the gay little equipage started of for the East End, amid the cheers of the spectators.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LOCKS OF HAIR AS LOVE TOKENS.

Once, long ago, we are led to believe, says Elizabeth of H. in the "World," maidens were wont to give as love-tokens locks of their hair; perhaps it is a spirit of economy that keeps them from so doing now. Few girls wear only their own head of hair, and hair is an expensive luxury, at all women know. Still, sometimes generous damsels accede to the request of a sweetheart and part with a lock, even though it costs seven shillings and sixpence, or perhaps, half-a-guinea to do so. One radiant and much-sought-after maiden complained bitterly of her coiffeur's account. "In one season alone," she stated indignantly, "I gave eleven locks of hair to different persistent admirers who clamoured for a tiny curl, and my hair is such a difficult colour to match, it cost me quite a fortune." Which brings to mind the tale of a simple young man who visited the East for the purpose of steeping his mind in mysticism, and customs of the dark-skinned natives. In his own estimation he was succeeding admirably in his ambition.

A SUPERSTITIONS LOVER.

He became quite learned in the superstitions of the country wherein he dwelt, he formed an intimate knowledge of incantations and charms, he studied sigas and symbols, and learned much. Then one day he met his fate in the persons of a beauteous lady who, with an aunt as chaperon, was also visiting the East. Now was the happiness of the young man complete. He brought all his accumulated knowledge to bear in an endeavor to make the heart of his inamorata turn in direction; he employed all the spells and incantations, all the charms and mysteries he had learned, and his heart rejoiced at the headway he was making in his love affair. The ancient though skittish aunt, who was a faded imitation of her beautiful young niece, proved rather a fly in the honey-pot of the young people's happiness. Frankly, he detested her—it appeared to him a veritable sacrilege that the old, would-be-young dame should be permitted to call art to the aid of her hair, face, and figure, in an endeavour to rival her wonderful young relative. To the wise, white-bearded ancient who had been greatly instrumental in teaching him the wisdom of the East, went the young man, and, confiding his trouble, begged for advice for help to avoid the continual and annoyingpresence of the chaperon. A charm was given, and used with such effect that the aunt conceived a violent hatred for her niece's suitor, and put every obstacle in the way of their meeting and now, indeed, the lover's heart was sad, for he seldom if ever saw his beloved, and never alone the aunt saw to that. Had he not been steeped in Eastern lore, it might have occurred to him to elope, or attempt to do so, but common-sense had practically deserted him. Again he visited the sage, and once more related his tale of woe, and asked for assistance. "I want to see her alone, I wish to tell her of my love," he stated. "Then, indeed, will I rest content. I have done all in my power to gain a rendezvous with her but that dreadful old aunt of hers seems to posses more cunning than seventeen devils. Only help me in this, and I shall not trouble you again," he pleaded. Much talk passed between the ancient and his pupil, and at length, when the young lover departed, his face was calm and smiling, a fire burned in his eyes, he was joyful, for he had learned another charm, one that his teacher had assured him must bring the lady on whom it was used to his arms. However, still a small difficulty presented itself, for, before the spell could make itself felt, it was necessary to possess himself of a lock of hair from the head of his lady-love. Finding it quite impossible to approach and ask the girl herself for that which he desired, he reluctantly waylaid her maid, and begged of her to assist him promising a large reward if she succeeded. So great was his satisfaction when the maid brought him the tiny, exquisite tress, that he slipped into her by no means unwilling hand double the promised tip.

THE CHARM THAT FAILED.

That same night, had strangers seen the young man, they would certainly have felt an uneasiness as to his sanity; luckily for him, however, the moonlit garden contained no other living soul than himself, as, with the curl clutched tightly in his left hand he muttered fierce sounding incantations. Fervently he spoke the words of the charm, than, swiftly stooping, he emptied the contents of two tin packets on the earth and lighted them; they burned with a strange glow for a second and went out. Now was the magic moment: would she or would she not come out? His pulse was beating madly with excitement and when a door leading into the garden slowly opened and a white-clad figure came hesitatingly forward, a mist danced before his eyes. Dazed and trembling with this scarcely creditable success of his spell, he made one bound to her side. "My darling! my darling!" he cried, folding her in his arms. How dare you, you villain?" demanded a muffled voice from the encircled, struggling form. It was the aunt who spoke. The charm had not failed the young man; the mistake lay in trusting the maid, who, in order to make sure of her reward, had secretly snipped a curl from the elderly lady's wig.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 4.] [BOMBAY, May 5,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 3-8		3-16
do. Banks ...	95 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	96	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	t4 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7-16		1-8
do. 2 months' bauk...	24 9-16		1-8
do. in New York ...	51		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25-30	un	chgd
do. at Berlin ...	20-45	un	chgd
do. at New York ...	4-86 1-2	un	chgd
Amount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	e
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 5-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 3-8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by China selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £100,000.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£36,980,000	Dec. £400,000
Public Deposits	...£14,100,000	Dec. £3,300,000
Other Deposits	...£42,100,000	Inc. £1,200,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£22,100,000	Dec. £1,900,000
Notes and Gold	...£24,930,000	Dec. £700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Good business done.
Futures		Quiet but steady.
East Indian	...	... ...
Manchester		Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	...	15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		4,000
Imports	...	4,000
Mid Americans	...	8-28+0d
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7-90	7-92	7-74	7-48	7-08
—04	—04	—05	—.6	—07
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6-91	6-85	6-82	6-83	
—06	—05	—.6	—05	

New York Official noon call July 15-27 October 12-95.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	14,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	11,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
Exports to Continent ...	8,400
Spot Cotton— ...15-35—10	
Futures—Month of May 15-21—14	Declined on loags unloading and on favorable weather reports.
Futures—Month of July 12-80—10	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...15-27—12
do do Oct.	...12-87—19
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...3¼ unchgd
Do. Months—May June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done and Buyers.	
Red Karachi	...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done and Buyers.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...33 1-2 +1-4
Do. Months—May-June. Buyers &c.—Quiet.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South New Wales	...35 unchgd
Do. Months—April—Done.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship	44 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawapore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	5-8+1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawapore	...40 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...70 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June—Dona.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Firm.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 7-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber .. 52—Value. Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 63
Yellow Metal	...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£25¼

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal .... 10s.

ARRIVALS—
"Errington Court," "Sandown."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...13 4 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Steady. Moderate business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—Nominal in absence of business.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10-3—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Rather irregular.	
B.A & B & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 2 1-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...May-August.
Tone—Better demand at steady prices.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11-9—Value.
Months of Shipments	...May
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta	May-June—10-9—Value.
Do do.	June-July—10 8 1-4—Value.
	July-Dec—10 6 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	May-June—10 10 1-2—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—10 9 3-4—Value.
	July-Dec—10 9 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	...May-June—12 —Value.
Do. do.	...June-July—11 11 1-4—Value.
	July-Dec—11 10 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	May-June—12 1 1-2—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—12 0 3-4—Value.
	July-Dec—12—Value.
General Tone—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [5TH May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	London	Mercantile Bank
86 Bars Silver.	1,50,000		
23 Boxes Bullions	14,66,880	do	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	84,375		
1 Box Bullion	76,800	do	Yokohama Bank
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	do	International Bank
198 Bars Silver.	3,75,000		
2 Boxes Bullions	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns...	15,000		
248 Bars Silver.	4,50,000		
79 Bars Silver.	1,50,000	do	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 3rd May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	87	99,236
B B and C I Railway ...	67	79,087

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months Sight Credits. There is little enquiry for remmittance and 1s. 4 3-32d. is still obtainable for ready wire. Bills have been placed at our quotation. Far Eastern rates are quiet.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d, from 10th June
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... .
Shanghai "	... ...
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market has been quiet but steady during the day at 95 15-16 for Cash and 96 for the Settlement. A small business has been done.
We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95 15 0
Settlement	... " 96 0 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower for ready at 24 7-16 and 1-8 lower for deliveryin two months at 24 9-16. New York was 1-4 down at 53. The local market opened at 62 3-16, but rates have since become steadier. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	" 62 6 0
" 1st settlement	...	" 62 7 0
" 2nd Settlement	...	" 62 10 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for one crore the Secretary of State placed 5·90 lakhs Bills at 1s 4 1-16d and 94·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4 3-32d, tenderers receiving 11 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 1 crore 2 lakhs 90 thousand and for next week the amount to be offered is again one crore.

The steamer which left London on the 14th April and arrived to-day with the mail of the 21st April brings £180,000 bar gold, £130,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 2,60,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 4,30,000
Madras ...	...	... " 1,20,000
Total...		... " 8,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st April and comes with the mail of the 28th April brings £180,000 bar gold and £90,000 silver for Bombay, add the following Council Bills :

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 3,70,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 1,10,000
Madras ...	...	... " 2,60,000
Total...		... " 8,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 28th April comes with the mail of the 5th May brings £ bar gold, £ silver and £ sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 2,50,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 1,50,000
Madras ...	...	... " 4,50,000
Total...		... " 8,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	6,68,000
Other Deposits	.....	27,29,000
Sundries	73,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	... ..	85,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	49,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	1,94,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	1,60,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	6,83,000
Bullion	3,34,000	.....
Balance with other Banks.	47,000	.....
Sundries	1,51,000	.....
Cash	.....	27,61,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	76,227	61,656	+14,571
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 4th May.	1,955,759	2,755,070	—799,311
Shipments for the week Europe ...	38,013	31,379	+ 7,634
China ...		8½	+19,140
Japan ...	20,024		
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	58,037	31,238	+ 2?,7?4
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 4th May. Europe ...	662,315	834,070	—171,755
China ...	11,814	82,915	— 71,101
Japan ...	422,574	695,439	—272,865
Coast Ports ...	2,879	26,0 0	+ 199
Total...	1,1 2,582	1,639,1 4	—515,522
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	18,083	25,218	— 7,185
China ...			
Japan ...	5,851	12,939	— 7,085
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 22nd April 1911—6,970 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 31st January 1911—2,441 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	5,644	374,390	419,319
Central India... ...	4,371	134,845	169,488
Barsee and Nagur ...	3,183	100,586	252,563
Berar	8,946	316,843	504,577
Central Provinces ...	3,920	185,569	287,039
Total Comras ...	26,064	1,062,183	1,552,986
Dholleras	18,836	169,898	174,059
Broach	16,057	139,505	259,181
Compta and Dharwar.	13,971	80,636	110,021
Westerns	890	8,535	15,343
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	423	289,019	468,177
Bengals (Rajputana)...	4,297	103,500	95,836
Sind	443	52,453	39,984
Persian	196	1,725	3,398
American	.....	5,956	750
Egyptian	.....	1,973	397
Other sorts	.....	371	138
Total ...	76,227	1,955,759	2,755,070

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 20th April, 1911	1,955,759
	2,205,759
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 12th April, 1911...	1,123,582
	1,082,177
Afloat	23,917
	1,058,260
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	463,421
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 13th April, 1910 ...	594,839
Difference since last week	+ 9,827

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
During the past week the Home markets have fluctuated, but so far there is no very marked tendency towards lower rates. Some reaction was inevitable after the rise at the end of last month, and we may possibly see a further small decline, but the strength of the position for old crop months will we think eventually assert itself. We anticipate even higher prices for old crop than those lately ruling during the summer months. It is too early yet for reports of the new crop to have much effect. The average planted is little or no guide to the out-turn, which is entirely a question of weather. An average of 25 millions (in 1898) has, with favourable weather, produced a large crop than an average of 33 millions in 1909 under unfavourable conditions. It is therefore useless to take the question of average into account until the crop is well forward. A bumper crop this season is essential for lower prices.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures July ...	15·19	15·21	+·02
" Oct. ...	.....	12·90	N. P.
Spot ...	15·25	15·35	+·0
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	15·27	15·27	unched.
" Oct. ...	.....	12·87	N. P.
Spot ...	15 3-16	15 1-4	+·1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Apl-May	7·88	7·90	+·02
" June-July	7·81	7·82	+·01
" Oct.-Nov.	7·100	6·91	—·09
Spot ...	8 30	8·28	—·02

The local market has also fluctuated during the week, top prices having been touched on Monday when fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 362 and Saw-ginned Rs. 365. Since then we have had easier markets, in fact dull ones, with practically no demand for old crop contracts, and rates have again given way. The market, is however, very sensitive, as was shown by the jump in prices for fine Broach and Saw-ginned on Monday under the influence of only a moderate demand, and prices are more or less nominal. On the week Broach and Saw-ginned are Rs. 4 to 5 higher while other descriptions are unchanged to one rupee higher. For new crop "Suttas" there has been some enquiry in the bazaar on buying orders from up-country, and rates are steadier.

For ready cotton the demand has been spasmodic. Now and then there has been a fair demand by exporters and mills, though as a rule the enquiry has been very moderate, or poor. Holders have met buyers ; and rates, though somewhat irregular, show little change.

Receipts have been large, and show a gain of about 14,000 bales as compared with last season, the total shortage now being 800,000 bales.

LATER.

The market has been quiet to-day with nothing doing in contracts, and prices close easier as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs. 354	May	
Do do Knandesh... ...	" 306	do	
F G do do	" 295	do	
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	" 316	do	
Do do Bengals	" 302-3	do	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	" 358	do	
Do H C Westerns	" 336	do	
Do M G do	" 342	do	

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 309	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	" 247	January
Fine M G Bengal	" 273	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales
Total Imports	5,200 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·88	7·73	7·70	7·44
—04	—04	—04	—04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·04	6·86	6·80	6·78	6·78
—04	—05	—05	—05	—05

FREIGHTS.

There is not much business to report during the past week. Rates have been advancing daily, and shippers decline to go on at the prices now ruling.

For Dunkirk:—Wheat was booked at 18s, 18s 6d. and 19s. May shipment.

For Antwerp :—Small lots of cotton, ready, were done at 19s and May shipment at 17s. and 17s. 6d.

For Hull :—Relets light seeds May at 15s.

For London:—Small lots of light seeds for June at 14s.

Liverpool:—Relets of wheat at 17s. ready steamer.

For Genoa :—Cotton at 16s., 16s 6d. and 17s.

For Hamburg :—Seeds at 17s and 17s. 6d. and relets light seeds at 15s. 6d.

The market closes very firm with little business passing.

	May.	June.
Antwerp	...17s s, 17s 6d c, 18s 6d w	16s s, 16s 6d c
Dunkirk	...17s 6d s, 18s c 19s w	16s 6d s, 17s c
Havre	... No quotation.	16s 6d s, 17s c
Hull	... No quotation.	14s s, light seeds
Liverpool	...16s s, 16s 6d c,	16s s, 16s 6d c
Marseilles	...16s s, 16s 6d c	16s s, 16s 6d c
Genoa	...17s 6d s, 18s c, 18s 6d w	16s s, 16s 6d c, 17s w
Hamburg	...17s 6d s, 18s c	16s s, 17s w

Amsterdam ..16s 6d May-June.
F. P.—16s 6d July, 6d extra cotton, 6d extra Dunkirk, Havre and Hamburg.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firm with a large demand from shippers. Taking into consideration the record arrivals here this season, the quantity now in the hands of dealers is not large. Up country arrivals show signs of falling off in the near future. A further advance in prices sooner or later is inevitable.
We quote :

Ready	Rs. 13 2 0 B. T.
May.....	Rs. 12 14 0 B. T.
September	Rs. 13 1 6 "

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady with a moderate amount of business passing. Dealers' sentiments are bullish and hence they have sustained the market and business with Europe is restricted.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 7 0 0 R. T.
Ye low Gujarat Ready ...	Rs. 7 14 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6 7 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEE :—
The market is quiet but steady. The season is drawing to a close and receipts are small. Quotations are unchaned.
We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent.....	Rs. 51 8 0
Mimbara	Rs. 52 8 0
Yellow Hingaogat.....	Rs. 57 0 0
Black Kutni	Rs. 44 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market is quiet with a small business doing. The Home markets are easier, but this state of things can only continue for a short period, as supplies will probably be much smaller than last year.
We quote :—

Ready...	Rs. 9 12 0 B.T
May	Rs. 10 6 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
There has been a moderate business passing and the market is steady.
We quote :—

Ready.....	Rs. 35 0 0
Forward.....	Rs. 35 12 0

COTTONSEED :—
The market is quiet with little business passing.
We quote :—

Ready...	Rs. 22 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

Bold	Rs. 43 0 0
Small.....	Rs. 41 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

July August.....	Rs. 6·15 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is firm in sympathy with the Home markets and a large amount of business is being put through daily. Arrivals are increasing in the up country markets, and the volume of business will no doubt increase. We expect quite steady markets for the present.
We quote :—

Ready 60-40 Cawnpore ...	Rs. 4 11 6
White Delhi May	Rs. 4 14 0 R. T

LOCAL YARN.

The market has been steady during the past week and a moderate business has being done. There has been a good enquiry for Nos. 6 1-2, and 8 1-2, and some sales of 6s, 8s, and 10s. have also been made. The China market is quiet but steady.
Weesly sales from Shanghai 500 bales.
Unsold stock at Shanghai, 35,000 bales.
Unsold stock at Hongkong 27,000 bal
Exchange at Hongkong 134 1-2.
Exchange at Shanghai 179.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	76,227	bales.
Wheat	162,556	owts.
Linseed	365,241	"
Rapeseed	91,080	"
Gingellyseed	1,338	"
Poppyseed	69,817	"
Groundnuts	24,673	"
Castorseed	61,327	"
Rice	97,692	"
Myrabollams	30,031	"
Cottonseed	66,473	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	15,608	"
Joowar	5,123	"
Matee	2,81	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—
The market continues steady. The demand is fair but is hardly as good as could be expected at this time of the year. The extremely high prices asked by makers have however been serviceable in proping up prices.

GREY GOODS.—
There is a fair general demand and prices are firm.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—
There has been a fair account of forward buying this week, more owing to the expected rise in prices later on than to actual demand, though clearances cannot be said to be unsatisfactory.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—
The market is quiet but the demand is improving. Home markets are firm and prices are advancing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—
The market is steady, but the demand here from up-country is not satisfactory. Home prices are very firm.

DHOOTIES.—
The home markets continue firm and prices are going higher. Here demand is improving, but the market is still quiet.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL. The market at Home is somewhat quieter but prices show little or no exchange. The local market is also quiet and there is a slow consumption. Stocks are very large and no business is passing.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand...	150°	American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand...	150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand	75°	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant	76°	Abel, A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey	125°	American	" 4 8 2
			per 2 tins
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins	125°		" 3 10 0 per 8 impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins.	155°		Rs. 3 0 0

Unsteady.
The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	... 5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	... 4 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	... 3 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	... 3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	... 2 14 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	... 0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	... 0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	... 0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and shares have advanced in prices during the week with fair amount of business passing. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,650 ; Bank of India's to Rs. 67 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 51 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank share have kept steady at Rs. 9 1-2 and Credit Bank shares have been placed at Rs. 9 3-4. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are unchanged at Rs. 250 ; Badham Pile's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 90 ; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 55 ; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 129 and preference shares have been put through at Rs. 170; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 280 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 282 1-2; Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. shares are steady at Rs. 18 X. D.; the Central India Mining Co. shares have been placed at Rs. 28 X. D.; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are steady at Rs. 835; Shivrajpur's at Rs. 16 1-4; the Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs 64, preference shares unchanged at Rs. 158, and deferred shares have advanced to Rs. 98; and Treacher's are steady at Rs. 525. In Press shares there is little doing, prices keeping steady. New Mofussil's at Rs. 845; New Berar's at Rs. 535 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have advanced to Rs. 320 ; Central India's to Rs. 1,700; Century's are in demand at Rs. 175 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co., shares have jumped to Rs. 1,160; Crescent's during the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 60 and later on they have improved to Rs. 65. David's have kept steady at and about Rs. 376 1-4 ; Empress' have declined to Rs. 155, Finlay's have improved to Rs. 230 ; Framji Petit's to Rs. 1,310 ; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 142 1-2 X. D ; Kohinoor's have improved to Rs. 647 1-2 ; Leopold's, after touching Rs. 62 have closed at Rs. 58 ; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 740 ; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,390 ; Manekji Petit's have kept steady at Rs. 2,650 ; Morarji Goculdas at Rs. 2,750 ; New Great Eastern at Rs. 163 3-4; New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 725 ; Southern Mahratha's to Rs. 140; Standard's to Rs. 917 1-2 ; and Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,045. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Ry. shares have closed quiet at Rs. 477 1-2 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 612 1-2 and Ahmedabad-Dholka's at Rs. 123. A big lot of Amritsar-Patti's has been placed at Rs. 124 and Central Provinces Ry. Co., at 3 premium, i.e., 28. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 15th April, 1911, were Rs. 1,910, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 15th April 1911—Rs. 30,162.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual report of this Company, which was recently issued, states :—

Fire Department.—The net premiums amounted to £1,555,808 10s. 6d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £751,950 11s. 1d. The fire fund reserve for unexpired risks has been increased from £595,000 to £625,000, and the sum of £257,133 10s. 6d. has been transferred to profit and loss account.

Accident and General Department.—The net premiums amounted to £534,945 0s. 8d. and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £311,751 4s. 7d. The accident fund reserve for unexpired risks has been increased from £205,000 to £215,000, and the sum of £20,822 3s. 7d. has been transferred to profit and loss account.

Marine Department.—The net premiums amounted to £153,651 15s. 8d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £107,859 3s. 8d. The marine fund has been increased from £134,025 14s. 4d. to £154,681 13s. 0d. and the sum of £15,000 has been transferred to profit and loss account. Interest on investments from the several accounts has yielded a total sum of £83,589 2s. 2d.

Dividend and Funds.—The amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account at the closing of the accounts for 1909 was £417,105 12s. 2d. From this require to be deducted :—(a) The interim dividend of £42,360 paid in November last. (b) The cost of business acquired, £9,171 18s. 3d. (c) The sum of £10,000 passed to the credit of staff pension fund. After increasing the fire fund by £30,000, the accident fund by £10,000, and the marine fund by £20,655 18s. 8d., the directors propose :—(1) To pay on the 1st proximo, a dividend of 10s. per share free of income-tax, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year of £95,085 or 18s. per share, and (2) to carry forward the remaining balance of £641,184 12s. 1d. to the next account.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

The 85th annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, 25th April :—

The following principal results for the year and for the Quinquennium ended 15th November 1910 were reported :—

Amount of Assurances accepted during the year, for which 3,967 Policies were issued	£1,993,262
Of this amount there was Re-assured with other Offices	142,618
Leaving Net amount of New Assurances for the year	£1,850,644
Corresponding Premium Revenue on New Polices during the year :—	
Annual Premiums	£79,493
Single Premiums	7,003
	£86,496
Less Premiums on Amount Re-assured	4,294
Leaving Net Premium Revenue on New Assurances	£82,202
Amount received in purchase of annuities.	
Single Payments £47,375	
Annul Premiums 2,013	
	£49,388
Claims under Policies during the year, inclusive of Bonus Additions :—	
By Death £666,895	
By Servivance 171,960	
	8,855
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1910, exclusive of Bonus Additions .	£29,439,682
Accumulated Funds at 15th November 1910, after deducting Current Liabilities	£12,784,360
The addition to the Accumulated Funds during the year was £233,189.	
The average rate of Interest realised on the Funds was £4 5s. 8d. per cent., subject to deduction of Income Tax.	
Revenue for the year	£1,541,812
Bonus to Equal Scheme Policyholders, 30s. per cent. per annum.	

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

Bengal Opium sale proceeds in April 1911 and Malwa opium pass duty is, and to end of March 1911 compared with the estimates.

Latest Month.

	Budget Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In April 1911. Bengal	65,50,000	76,87,300	11,37,300	.....
In March 1911. Bombay	Nil.	162,600	.....	162,600
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Sale of Bengal Opium and twelve months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

	Budget Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of April 1911. Bengal.....	6550000	7687300	7687300	11,37,000
To end of Mar. 1911. Bombay	Revised Estimate 286000	130300	.....	155,200
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th February 1911 ...	...Rs.1,26,717
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 7,592
Total earnings from 1st January to 28th February 1911	...Rs. 2,95,423
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 12,657

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th February 1911	...Rs. 25,471
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 555
Total earnings from 1st January to 28th February 1911	...Rs. 55,043
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,831

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th February 1911

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

FRANCE, SPAIN, AND MOROCCO.

The situation in Morocco threatens to become critical, and is now occupying the serious attention of the Foreign Offices of Europe. The position of France in the matter is particularly delicate. She not only has to consider her general obligations under the Algeciras agreement, but also certain particular obligations towards Colonel Mangin and the French military mission at Fez; and she has been unable to avoid the necessity of sending a strong relief expedition. But the Spanish Premier has been notified that such an armed force is in preparation; and unless the situation improves it will undoubtedly be employed, France will have the support of Great Britain in her efforts to protect the French and other European colonies at Fez; and it is to be hoped that no other Power or Powers will seek to embarrass her in an honourable task, undertaken on behalf of Europe and civilisation. One has noted a disposition on the part of a certain section of the Spanish Press to go back upon the Franco-Spanish "entente" in Morocco affairs, and to call for a "rapprochement," or even an agreement, with Germany. Such advice is not worthy of Spanish honour, and one trusts it will not be allowed to influence King Alfonso or his Government. A nation must lose more than it gains by the repudiation of its obligations when the moment of difficulty arises.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT ROME.

The old Roman prophecy that the doors of the Temple of Janus would never be closed for long has been pretty consistently refuted since the era of peace came in with the unification of Italy half a century ago. Now and again there come threats and rumours of trouble with Austria, and one remembers certain expeditions further afield which were carried out to no very serviceable purpose. But it is a matter for pleasure with both countries that the old friendship between England and Italy has steadily broadened and deepened, all for the good of Europe, and Prince Arthur's reception yesterday in Rome is an addition to the many proofs of it. The day was about as various in its occupations as even the most enterprising of Royal envoys could desire. From a public reception at the station and the Quirinal, and cordial exchange of courtesies with his Royal hosts, the Prince went on to pay homage to previous generations of the Royal house, in the shape of a call on Queen Margherita, and a visit to the Pantheon for the laying of wreaths on the tombs of Humbert and Victor Emmanuel. Then came a visit to the Capannelle races, and one's sole regret is that there was no English horse to carry our colours at the Italian Derby. But over and above all this was the enthusiastic ovation Prince Arthur received from the warm-hearted Roman populace, and it is clear that he will leave as cordial memories behind him in the Eternal City as he has done in Japan and many other corners of the world.

ACHIEVING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

It is not often that one distrust good news, but Saturday's report that General Hertzog had capitulated to common sense in the matter of South African education somehow seemed too rosy to be true. At any rate, whatever moral and intellectual damage the General sustained by this premature whitewashing of his reputation is lighted by to-day's accounts, for, in summarising the Education Conference reports, they show him to be steadfast to his principles, and thoroughly consistent in his inconsistency. When he accepted office in the Union Cabinet, this did not prevent him from bringing into office all the old carpet-bagger of racial animosity; and the fact that he is now Minister of Justice is just the very reason for his clinging to his old role as director of public education. But these incongruities fade before the spectacle of a man signing a majority report, and declaring that this commits him simply and solely to the points where it tallies with the report of the minority. His legs carry him into one lobby, but his voice is in the other. He says "Yes," but adds a rider that where "Yes" and "No" differ, it is "No" that he means. One will be impatient to see—not the reports themselves, for they are statements on familiar lines—but the very "extraordinary" minutes in which the General tries to reconcile the two. One has heard of the boastful Bombastes nailing his boots to a tree, but whoever heard of him nailing each to a tree of its own and trying to straddle into the pair?

MARRIAGES IN CANADA.

The Montreal correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" gives a picture in a contemporary to-day of the lengths to which the pretentions of the Roman Catholic Church in the matter of mixed marriages are carried in the province of Quebec. The recent illustration of the working of the "Ne temere" decree in Ireland was bad enough; but the "rights" of the Roman Catholic Church in this province appear to be even more violent in themselves, more ruthlessly enforced and unfortunately more legally established than anything in the modern religious history of Ireland. The climax has lately come in the annulment by a Montreal judge of a marriage between two Catholics which was celebrated by a Protestant minister, and the upholding of the decision by the Civil Court, rendering the marriage illegal and the children bastards. According to the correspondent these "rights" were expressly preserved to the Roman Catholic Church by Great Britain at the time of the cession of Canada, and the position of the hierarchy is, therefore, absolutely correct. Assuming that to be true, however, the discussion is by no means ended for the "correctness" of the situation need not last a day after there is a majority of the people against a state of things so immoral, and so out of date in this twentieth century. The whole story provides one more vivid illustration of what the Church of Rome is where she has power of any kind behind her and how very desirable it is in the interests of the happiness of humanity, that such power should be very strictly limited.

MR. SHAW AND THE CRITICS.

Mr. Bernard Shaw returns, once more to his old war against the critics, though it will be observed that the blast of his rage is a little less furious than it has occasionally been. In short, he is not entirely disgusted with the present critics or by any means hopeless as to the future. There is, however, one point on which he says nothing, and which seems one of the most vital of all, and that is the conditions under which the critics of the morning papers have to perform their work. He must see as clearly as any one on earth can see that to ask a writer, within three or four hours, to witness and then formulate a reasoned judgment upon a play to which the author has given months of labour and thought is to demand a task of the utmost difficulty. If the system which prevails in Paris of inviting the critics to a dress rehearsal were made the rule here the theatre would be the gainer as well as the Press; and Mr. Shaw could do a great service to both by seeing that, at any rate, in a theatre where he has personal influence this very desirable plan is inaugurated. The case of Mr. Frohman's Repertory Theatre last year was a flagrant one. In rapid succession plays packed with thought and originality of view were produced, and the critics had to review each of them in a kind of intellectual hundred yards sprint. The whole position is ludicrous, and should be reformed at the earliest possible moment.

THE CHINAMAN BELOW DECK.

Talk of shipping and traffic with the East turns one's thoughts to a letter in print this morning which is certain to goad an old and bitter controversy into activity once more. The Newport correspondent of the "Daily News" sends the text of a communication called forth by the recent threat of an international strike of seamen. The local correspondent of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union wrote to Messrs. Glen, the shipowners, criticising their action in engaging Chinese stokers, and the tone of their answer is calculated to make division more divided still. For the letter says, among other unpalable things, that the Celestials are preferred not on the grounds of economy, as witness the fact that the company would willingly pay them higher rates than the British competitors they have displaced. The merits assigned to these Chinese firemen are their sobriety, steadiness, and general efficiency, and here, although a superficial case may be made out, one begs to join issue. One has insisted, time and again, on the superiority of the British seaman in all grades on the score of stamina, pluck, and resourcefulness; and that position, with the proofs supporting it, nobody of all-round experience is likely to gainsay. One regret the occasional infusion of a spirit contrary to discipline, but one thinks this is largely due to the various unions and their ill-advised officials and, when this is allowed for, one is certain that the feeling of the country will be dead against the ousting of the best seamen in the world by a race of another grade, with neither patriotism in time of trouble nor staying power in time of peace.

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5th September, 1908.

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